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COMMERCE IN THE COUNTRY

A LAND USE AND STRUCTURAL HISTORY OF THE LUZAN GROCERY STORE

Occasional
Paper
No. 17

March 1989

Cathy Chorniawy

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COMMERCE IN THE COUNTRY:

A Land Use and Structural History of the Luzan Grocery Store

Cathy Chorniawy

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Abstract

The Luzan Grocery Store was built at a crossroads at the end of the 1920s in the rural farming community of Luzan, Alberta. The post office after which the community took its name was eventually relocated to a small building adjacent to the store. These were only a couple of the businesses or institutions which claimed to belong to the community. Because the railroad had been slow to reach the district, local inhabitants had responded by establishing a network of communities to serve their spiritual, social and economic needs.

The store was operated by Alexander Bockanesky, who also lived in the building. While he and his family had come to Canada from Bukovyna to farm, Alexander had retired from this occupation. He turned to operating this typical rural store as a means of occupying himself during his retirement. In addition to supplying farmers in the community with items which were too incidental to warrant a longer trip to townsites in the district, the store was one of the few places at the time where there was a telephone available.

In 1939, as the community of Luzan waned, the Luzan Grocer Store was relocated to the nearby townsite at Andrew, Alberta. After the end of World War II, Alexander died, and the building served a variety of purposes before it was relocated to the Ukrainian Cultural Heritage Village.

Резюме

Лужанська крамничка збудована в 1920-их роках, коло роздоріжжя, в фармерській околиці, яка називалася Лужани, в провінції Альберта. Незадовго після цього, до малого будинку при крамниці перенесли пошту "Лужан". Також були інші установи та підприємства, які належали до цієї сільської околиці. Головна причина цього була та, що будова залізниці ще не дійшла до околиці, а мешканці хотіли задовольнити свої духовні, соціяльні та економічні потреби.

Власником крамниці був Олександер Боханецький, який жив у тому ж будинку. Хоч він переселився до Канади, щоб стати фармером, Боханецький пізніше вирішив відкрити типову крамничку, де фармері могли купити дрібні продукти, замість того, щоб їхати до далекого містечка. Тут також був один з небагатьох в околиці телефонів.

В 1939-ому році, в час, коли околиця Лужани зменшувалась, будинок крамниці був перенесений до найближчого містечка, Ендрю. Олександер помер після Другої світової війни, а будинок вживався на різні потреби, доки його не перенесли до Села спадщини української культури.

The Historic Sites Service Occasional Papers are designed to permit the rapid disseminaton of information resulting from Historical Resources programmes of the Department of Culture & Multiculturalism, Province of Alberta, Canada. They are intended primarily for interested specialists, rather than as popular publications for general readers. In the interests of making information available quickly for these specialists, normal production procedures have been abbreviated.

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INTRODUCTION

This report was one of three prepared as part of a contract between the author and the department of Alberta Culture, Province of Alberta. It is a scholarly working document originally intended to contribute to the restoration of the Luzan Grocery store, now located at the Ukrainian Cultural Heritage Village. It reflects the culmination of seven years of field analysis and archival research by the author and others whose work is cited throughout the volume. The project officer coordinating these efforts was Radomir Bilash. The resulting manuscript was subsequently reviewed for content and updated. Further stylistic changes were introduced by Sonia Maryn, and Jaroslaw Iwanus provided technical assistance in the preparation of this publication. The cooperation of the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Alberta and Mr. Valentyn Moroz Jr. is also gratefully acknowledged.

Chapter I of the following report discusses the background to the immigration of the Bockanesky family and others from Bukovyna, and their subsequent settlement in east central Alberta. Chapter II present a brief desciption of the socio-economic structure associated with storekeeping in Bukovyna at the end of the nineteenth century and the extent to which they influenced the re-establishment of store among the Ukrainian settlers in Alberta.

Chapters III to VI deal specifically with the Luzan Grocery store and the communities which it served. The report concludes with a detailed examination of the structure in Chapter V and VI, from the time of its construction to the period when it was relocated to the Ukrainian Cultural Heritage Village.

Throughout this report, extensive reliance is placed on "as-found" blueprints which document the physical state of the store at the time of its relocation to the Ukrainian Cultural Heritage Village. Specific record drawing notes are cited by the abbreviation "FN" and then the field note number.

In addition to as-found records, historical photographs were used during the course of research to determine the physical appearance of the building in either of its locations while functioning as a store, shoe repair shop, and residence. The photographs were located in private collections, and were subsequently acquired for the Village research programme. Now housed at the Provincial Archives of Alberta, they continue to help us understand the Luzan Grocery store and other rural community stores operated by Ukrainian-Canadians in east central Alberta. Some of them have been inserted within the text of this report to illustrate some of the points made by the author.

Of course, the most enlightening information collected during the examination of the store came from oral history interviews conducted with individuals directly associated with it in the past. Although research on this building commenced well before the appropriate equipment was available, many of the reminiscences associated with this study were recorded on audio tape and are now housed with the Ukrainian Cultural Heritage Village research programme. Interviews were also documented by various researchers in field note form, and these field notes are also retained by the research programme. A standard format has been followed in citing the various types of interviews used in this report. All taped conversations have been identified as "Interview with...". Telephone conversations have been listed as "Telephone Interview with...". Other conversations have been documented as "Unrecorded Interview with...".

Throughout the report, the "Revised Library of Congress System of Transliteration" is used for the transliteration of Ukrainian words. The spelling "Bockanesky" is used for all members of this family (in the text of the report) because this is the spelling used by the family in legal documents. Ukrainian language terms relayed during interviews, which do not have accurate English language equivalents and reflect the ancestral dialects of the informants, are italicized in the first instance that they appear. Usually, these words are defined in the discussion which follows. When any of these words appear in the text subsequent to their explanation, they appear in plain typescript form.

Radomir B. Bilash
Senior Research Historian
Ukrainian Cultural Heritage Village

Edmonton.
February, 1989

Chapter One:

FAMILY HISTORY

A. In Bukovyna

Alexander Bockanesky was born on January 16, 1866 in the village of Kysyliw in Bukovyna. His parents, Todor and Maria (nee Palahniuk) were born here as well. At the age of twenty-seven, Alexander married Magdelena Shewchuk, born July 27, 1869. She was the daughter of Ivan and Domna (nee Manolak), also of Kysyliw. Alexander and Magdelena were married in the village Greek Orthodox church. Two years later, in 1895, they had their first child, Giorgi (George), and in 1897 a second son, Ivan (John), was born.[1]

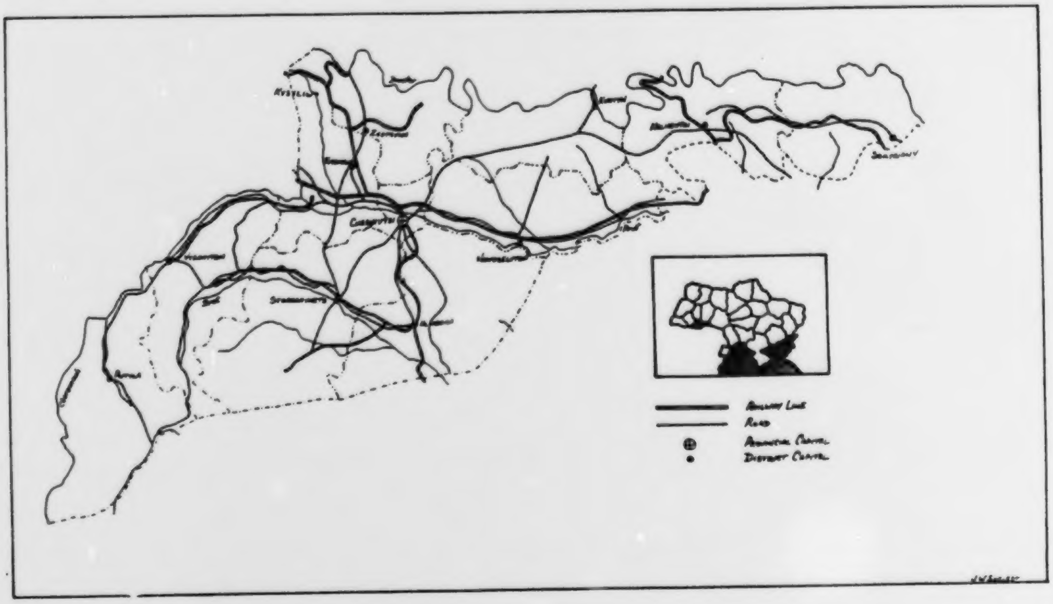

Figure 1: Map of the Oblast of Chernivtsi.

At the turn of the century, the village of Kysyliw was located in the povit (administrative district) of Kitsman in the province of Chernivtsi. It was approximately 45 kilometers from the provincial capital of Chernivtsi and 23 kilometers from the district centre of Kitsman. Traces of settlement as early as the Bronze Age have been found here, while the first written references to the village date from the first half of the seventeenth century. The village was included on a map by a French engineer, H. Beauplan. Also, in a piece of legislation passed on March 4, 1652 dealing with the estate of Havrylash Mateiash, it was decreed that the village of Kysyliw was not the property of Mateiash's daughter, Oleksandra.[2]

Life for the inhabitants of Kysyliw was harsh under *panshchyna* (serfdom) — unremunerative, compulsory labour on the lords' estates — so harsh that many attempted to escape starvation and destitution by running away from the village. The exploitation worsened after Bukovyna joined Austria in 1774. During the first forty years of the nineteenth century, the village property was divided between Ivan and Konstantin Zotta. Every year the peasants were required to give Ivan 79 chickens, 79 measures of woven cloth and 79 loads of wood, in addition to 125 working days. Konstantin took even more.[3]

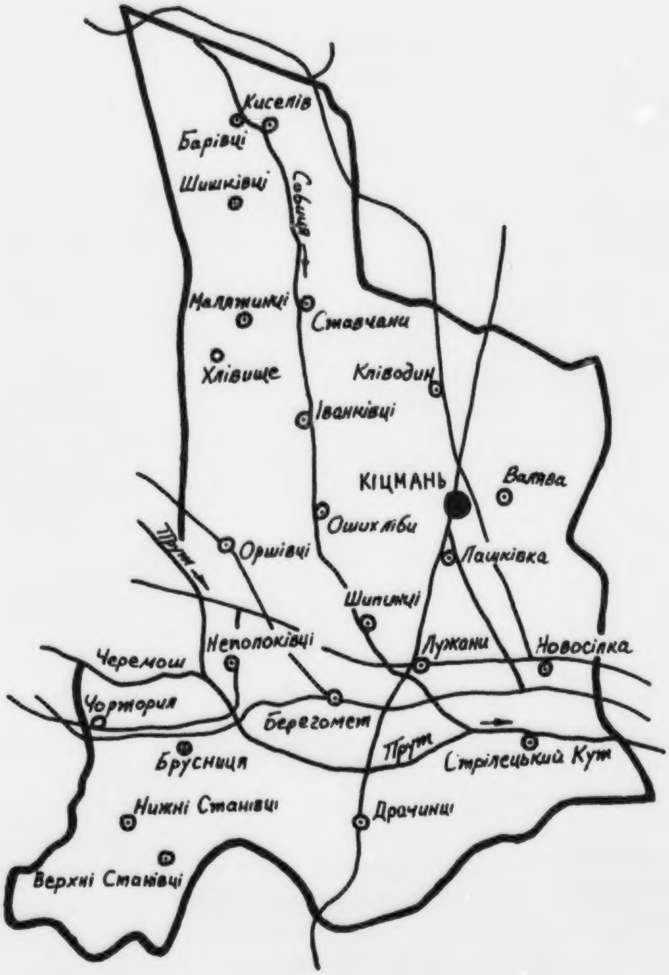
Киселів
Барівці
Шишківці
Совиця
Малятинці
Ставчани
Хлівище
Кліводин
Іванківці
КІЦМАНЬ
Ватва
Ошихліби
Прут
Оршівці
Лашківка
Шипинці
Неполоківці
Лужани
Новосілка
Черемош
Чорториія
Берегомет
Прут
Стрілецький Кут
Брусниця
Нижні Станівці
Драчинці
Верхні Станівці

Figure 2: Map of the District of Kitsman

Panshchyna was abolished in 1848 but this did not end the exploitation of the peasants. The lord still retained his massive landholdings while the peasant received the tiny plot of land which he had been farming for centuries. In Kysyliw in 1867, 156 peasants had small landholdings while 39 had no land at all. Shortly after the turn of the century, the one landowner living here had 1,188 hectares while the entire village had only 1,133.[4] In addition, the lords now claimed ownership of forests and pastures — common land which the peasants had used and enjoyed with impunity. Now a peasant had to pay the lord in cash or labour if he wanted "to graze his cow, build a cottage, heat his home, or even gather mushrooms."[5] This, in addition to the heavy payments the peasants had to make to the lord for his forefeited lands, amounted to about 70 per cent of a peasant's earnings.[6] Some peasants, including those of Kysyliw, attempted to gain back the forests and pastures by going to court. The case which the inhabitants of Kysyliw brought to court in 1867 dragged on for most of the century, only to be lost in the end.[7] Very few peasants won their claims in a judicial system controlled by the nobility.[8]

Grain Production (in Quintals) Per Hectare of Arable Land, 1907

	Eastern Galicia	Bukovyna	Lower Austria	Denmark
Wheat	10.8	13.6	15.5	31.0
Rye	8.6	11.4	13.8	19.0
Barley	8.0	12.8	14.7	—
Oats	6.5	10.9	11.6	—

Figure 3: Grain Production (in Quintals) Per Hectare of Arable Land, 1907.

Peasants tried to ease their economic situation through seasonal work outside Bukovyna and by borrowing money at exhorbitant interest rates. An even greater problem was the severe shortage of land. The majority of peasants owned less than two hectares of land (the minimum required to support a family was five); this situation was exacerbated by primitive farming techniques and little fertilizing which resulted in lower production per hectare than elsewhere (see Figures 3 and 4).[9]

Alexander Bockanesky's situation is illustrative of the above. Aftter his marriage to Magdalena, his parents gave him part of their small landholding (approximately half a *morg*, or two acres), but it was not enough to sustain two people. Consequently, Alexander had to work for the local landlord while Magdalena worked the land and took care of their two young sons. With the help of a neighbour's horse, she plowed the land then cultivated, harrowed, seeded and harvested with the only tools available to her — a wooden rake, fork, spade, hoe, sickle and scythe. She grew wheat, rye or barley, and vegetables such as peas, beans, garlic, onions, beets, potatoes and cabbage. Some of the

The Size of Agricultural Landholdings in Galicia and Bukovyna, 1900-1902

	Galicia		Bukovyna	
Size of holding in hectares	Per cent of holdings	Per cent of area	Per cent of holdings	Per cent of area
Up to 2	49.0	9.2	56.6	—
2-5	30.7	19.8	28.6	39.0
5-10	14.9	15.7	9.4	—
10-20	3.8	8.1	3.1	—
Over 20	1.6	47.2	2.2	61

Figure 4: The Size of Agricultural Landholdings in Galicia and Bukovyna, 1900-1902.

wheat was sold and some Magdelena ground into flour using round flat stones or a *zhorna*. (quern). She also ground rye and corn into flour.[10]

Given these economic conditions, emigration was a tantalizing alternative for many, including some of the 2,208 inhabitants of Kysyliw. These inhabitants were composed of various language and religious groups: 2,079 Ukrainian, 111 German and 16 of other languages; 2,044 Greek Orthodox, 51 Catholic and 113 of the Jewish faith. Shortly after the turn of the century , the village had 521 houses, a church, a school which had three grades, a savings and loan institution and two midwives. There were 1,850 hectares of fields, 45 of pastureland, 117 of gardens, 41 of forest and 153 of hilly terrain. Livestock consisted of 257 horses, 238 head of cattle, 866 sheep and 608 pigs. The landlord's estate, as mentioned above, consisted of 1,188 hectares. In addition, the language and religion of the 140 people associated with the estate consisted of 95 German speakers, 44 Ukrainian and 1 other language, and 22 Catholics, 23 Greek Orthodox and 95 residents of the Jewish faith. The landowner estate comprised 36 houses as well as 73 horses, 126 head of cattle, 242 sheep and five pigs.[11]

Emigration to Canada was partly initiated by Josef Oleskow, a teacher of agriculture in Lviv, through his two books *Pro vilni zemli* and *O emigratsii*, published in 1895. The other initiative came from Laurier's Minister of the Interior Clifford Sifton, who in 1896 implemented an immigration policy designed to attract agricultural immigrants from Europe.[12] Alexander was one of the first in Kysyliw who responded: he emigrated in 1898, followed by 24 villagers in 1899 and 43 in 1900. By 1914, more than 400 people left Kysyliw for either Canada, South America or Australia,[13] and between 1891 and 1910, 48,000 people from Bukovyna emigrated to Canada, the United States and Latin America.[14] Those who came to Canada were part of the first wave of Ukrainian immigrants, numbering approximately 170,000, who came between 1891 and 1914.[15]

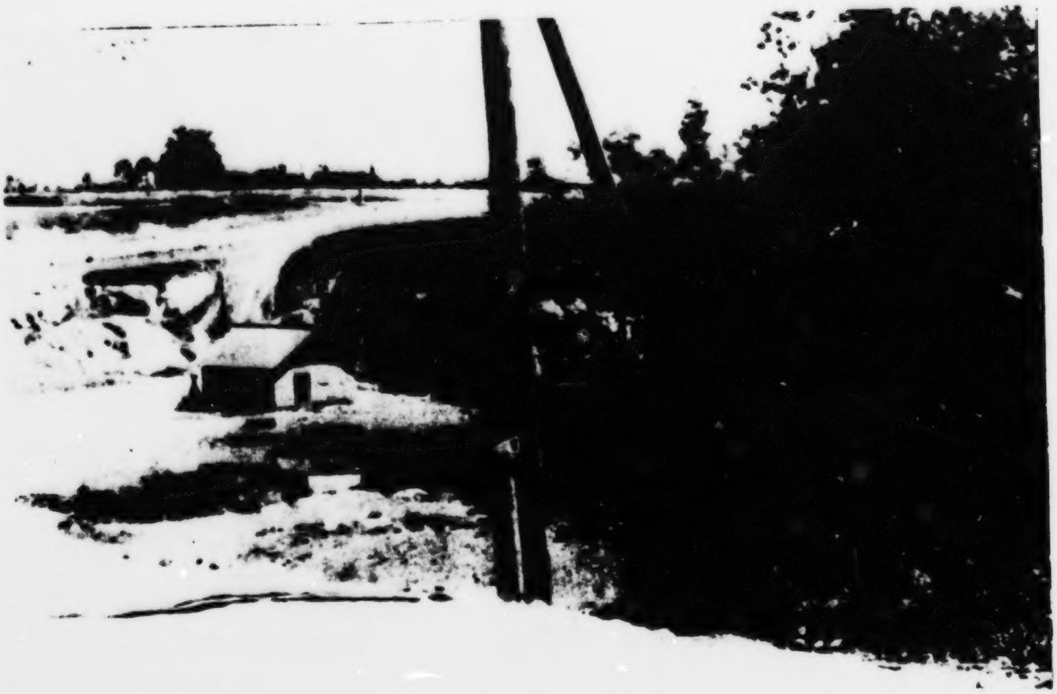

Figure 5: Village of Kysyliw.

Figure 6: Greek Orthodox church in the village of Kysyliw ca. 1970.

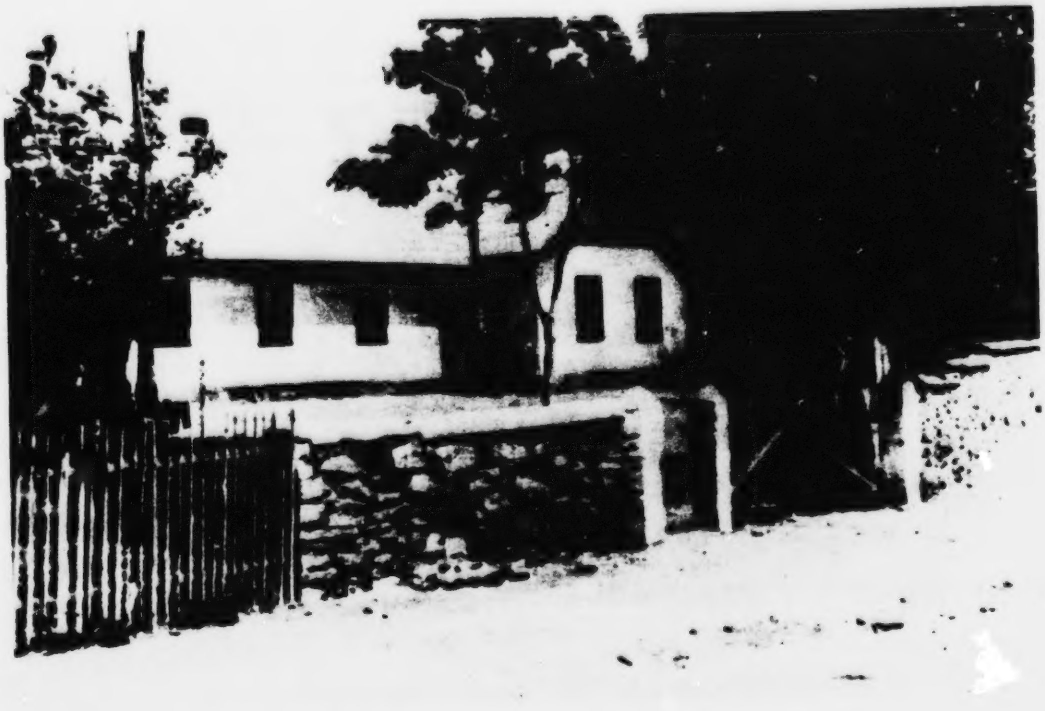

Figure 7: The school in Kysyliw ca. 1970.

B. In Canada

Alexander Bockanesky's experience travelling to Canada was similar to that of the majority of immigrants. He travelled by train to the port city of Hamburg then underwent a debilitating journey of several days duration on a cattle ship. Once in Canada, he travelled by train to Alberta where for two years he worked in order to earn enough money to send for Magelena and his sons.[16]

By 1900, with Alexander's earnings and the sale of their small farm, Madgelena was ready to join her husband. She packed two crates (home-made of roughly hewn boards with the corners and edges reinforced with tin) with clothing, two millstones, a flail, a sickle, an axe, sieves, a wooden tub, a rolling pin, a flat wooden paddle, a washboard, a spade, a small hand grinder, wooden spoons and forks and a few pans. Together with other immigrants from the same area, Magdelena and her sons underwent the long and arduous journey to Canada.[17]

At Strathcona,now part of Edmonton, the family was met by Alexander, who together with a German farmer for whom Alexander had worked for two years transported Magdelena, his sons and their belongings to the homestead. The quarter section which Alexander had chosen was SE12 Township 56, Range 15, West of the 4th Meridian, approximately 70 miles from Edmonton in the Whitford Lake area. The only shelter on the land was a

Livestock			
Year	**Horses**	**Cattle**	**Pigs**
1902	2	4	1
1903	5	10	1
1904	2	18	1
1905	2	12	1
1906	3	13	8

Figure 8: Alexander Bockanesky's Livestock, 1902-06.

primitive pit house (*burdei)* about 10 x 15 feet with no walls and a roof of poplar saplings covered with sod. This was to be the family's home for two years. During this early period Alexander was forced to seek remunerative labour in order to earn enough money to buy oxen, a plow, harrows and some seed grain. He dug ditches in Edmonton and coal in the Clover Bar mines. The family's food supply was a constant source of worry for Magdelena: in 1901 their small supply ran out and she had to walk to Edmonton and back (a journey of five days) carrying fifty pounds of supplies on her back to last until her husband came home.[18]

In 1902, Alexander was finally able to purchase two farm animals. These were either oxen or horses and with them he broke some land for a garden. During the winter of that year, Magdelena, aided by her son Giorgi, began constructing a log house. The house was built with a thatched roof (*poshyta khata*), measured 15 x 24 feet, and had a "veranda," two rooms, plastered walls and two or three windows The heating and cooking source was a pich.[19] In 1903 and 1904, while Alexander was once again away working on the railroad, Magdelena and her sons plowed and cultivated more land and seeded it by hand. In 1906, Alexander bought a wagon and a seed drill (see Figures 8 and 9).[20]

Land Under Cultivation		
Year	**Acres Broken**	**Acres Under Crop**
1902	4	4
1903	0	4
1904	3	7
1905	3	10
1906	6	16

Figure 9: Chart 2. Land Under Cultivation, 1902-06.

From 1906 Alexander was able to stay home and farm in earnest. By 1907, in addition to the log house, he had dug a well and constructed a stable/granary and one mile of fencing.[21] Eventually he built a second house with a shingled roof, illustrating his adaptation to Canadian ways. He also did some blacksmithing work for himself and other area farmers.[22]

The size of the family grew steadily: Wasyl (Bill) was born in 1902, Ilyna (Helen) on June 23, 1904, Nikolai (Nick) on April 24, 1906, Sophia (Sophie) on December 7, 1908 and Magdelena (Maggie) on June 19, 1911. Alexander and Magdelena took an active interest in the community and Alexander was among the inhabitants who initiated the formation of one of the first Ukrainian Greek Orthodox churches in Alberta.

Alexander and Magdelena lived together until 1919 when, due to irreconcilable differences, they agreed to live apart. Alexander left his wife and family on the farm, which by this point consisted of a house valued at $200, a barn valued at $100, a stable valued at $100, a chicken house valued at $50, two miles of fencing valued at $200 and forty acres of broken land valued at $150.[23] It is unclear where Alexander lived, but it is conceivable that he went to one of his son's farms and worked in the area — possibly threshing for a friend and neighbour, Nick Ziganash.

In 1927, at the age of sixty-one, Alexander retired from farming and opened a grocery store on Nick Ziganash's farm. He continued to live there until he moved the store to the townsite of Andrew. Magdelena also moved to Andrew after selling the farm to George Chereshniuk,[24] and lived with her son Nick. Alexander died on October 17, 1946 and Magdelena died on November 8, 1949. Both are buried at St. John Greek Orthodox Church, Sachava, Alberta.

Endnotes

Chapter One: Family History

1. Nick Bockanesky, "Records of Alexander and Magdelena Bockanesky and their family," unpublished manuscript.
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Chapter Two:

MERCHANTS IN UKRAINE

There were few Ukrainian merchants and businessmen in nineteenth century Galicia and Bukovyna, a situation markedly different from Ukraine's early history. During the Kievan Rus period (tenth and eleventh centuries) Ukrainian merchants *(kuptsi)* traded not only in Ukraine but throughout Europe and Asia, while foreign merchants traded freely and were welcomed in Ukraine. After the fall of Kievan Rus, the merchant class was still strong and wealthy. Some were even of the noble class *(boiary)*. Foreign merchants were still welcomed and encouraged to settle in the larger cities. The position of Ukrainian merchants began to deteriorate in 1569 when western Ukraine became part of Poland. In response to their diminishing numbers and status, they formed Brotherhoods together with tradesmen and artisans to protect their rights. Under Austro-Hungary the situation worsened, as did the merchants' financial position, and by the beginning of the twentieth century business was largely in the hands of Jews and to a lesser degree Poles, Germans and Austrians. Being involved in business was considered degrading and humiliating.[1]

The paucity of Ukrainian merchants is revealed by numbers: in Galicia in 1900, the percentage involved in industry, trade and transportation was a mere 2.1 compared to 94.8 involved in agriculture and forestry (see Figure 6).[2] The situation was similar in Bukovyna. As mentioned above, businesses in the villages and town were largely in the hands of Jews and took a number of forms. One was the taverns which were controlled by the nobility through "propination or monopoly over the production and sale of alcoholic beverages." The right of propination was often leased to tavern keepers who frequently doubled as money lenders and who were mostly Jews (in 1900 approximately 85 per cent of those who produced and distributed alcoholic beverages were Jews).[3] In addition to alcohol, one could purchase food as well as dry goods in the taverns. For items unavailable in the village, people went to the nearest town.

Kysyliw, the village in Bukovyna where Alexander Bockanesky was born, was fairly typical. The village population at the turn of the century was 2,208 while that of the landowner's estate was 140, including 95 Jews. The village had, in addition to a church and a school, savings and loan institutions[4] which were usually owned and operated by Jews, and which were often used as taverns as well. Villagers were able to purchase a number of goods here since 19 tradesmen and 30 other individuals[5] also sold their wares in Kysyliw. In addition to farming, for example, these people were engaged in occupations such as weaving. For unavailable items, villagers probably travelled to Kitsman, the district capital and an administrative, judicial, educational and communications center.[6] There were no grocery or general stores as such in Kysyliw or in the other villages.

In Canada, the situation was markedly different. Although by 1931 over 75 per cent of Ukrainians were still either farmers or unskilled labourers, "the percentage of skilled workers, craftsmen and tradesmen and persons in a variety of specialized occupations was increasing rapidly."[7] As early as 1902, Paul Rudyk opened the first Ukrainian grocery store in Edmonton. He later dealt in real estate and in 1913 he organized a loan company:

Occupational Distribution by Language and Nationality, 1900

Occupational Sector	Total Population	By Language		By Nationality	
		Polish	Ukrainian	Polish	Ukrainian
Agriculture and Forestry	76.6	66.8	93.7	76.5	94.8
Industry, Trade and Transportation	14.2	20.9	2.9	13.1	2.1
Bureaucracy and Free Professions	2.3	3.3	0.8	2.9	0.7
Other	6.9	9.0	2.6	7.5	2.4
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

SOURCE: Józef Buzek, *Stosunki zawodowe i socyalne ludności w Galicyi według wyznania i narodowości, na podstawie spisu ludności z 31. grudnia 1900 r.* (Lviv, 1905), "Tablice."

NOTE: Poles and Ukrainians by language include Polish- and Ukrainian-speaking Jews. Poles and Ukrainians by nationality do not. The Austrian census-takers did not offer the choice of Yiddish as an *Umgangssprache*. In the 1900 census, 76.6 percent of the Jews gave Polish as their language of intercourse, 5.0 percent Ukrainian.

Figure 10: Occupational distribution by language and nationality, Galicia, 1900.

> The pattern was typical. The general store, selling groceries and dry goods, was the most popular early business venture. Barber, beauty, book, tailor, gift, smoke, shoe, flower, and jewellery shops followed. The second stage of business development included gas stations, hotels, dairies, bakeries, vegetable, fruit, and meat-packing plants, furniture manufacturing, the supply of transportation equipment, and the formation of construction companies.[8]

Henderson's Directory and Gazetteer, Wrigley's Directory and Dun and Bradstreet, although not exhaustive compilations, list the businesses in the town and villages of east central Alberta prior to 1930, as well as the names of their owners/operators. The many Ukrainians mentioned, including Alexander Bockanesky, were primarily in the first stage of business development although a number did own gas stations, hotels, dairies, bakeries and trucking businesses.

Early Ukrainian merchants faced a number of obstacles. They lacked capital, skills and experience. It was difficult for them to attract non-Ukrainian customers. Moreover, many Ukrainians preferred dealing with Jewish merchants because that was what they were accustomed to. The slogan *svii do svoho* (patronize your own) "became an important part of Ukrainian business promotion in Canada."[9] Alexander Bockanesky was illiterate and lacked experience in running a business, but he was able to overcome these obstacles with the help and advice of his son, Nick. Alexander would not have been concerned with the other two problems faced by early Ukrainian merchants. His grocery store, located in a predominantly Ukrainian and relatively isolated area, was not meant to attract non-Ukrainian customers. It was intended to provide the local inhabitants with basic necessities and to save them a trip to a larger center such as Andrew or Mundare. It was also a convenient place for area farmers to meet for recreational and social purposes.

Endnotes

Chapter Two: Merchants in Ukraine

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Chapter Three:

LAND USE: LOCAL HISTORY

A. Rural Communities in the Andrew Area, 1890-1928

The Luzan grocery store was situated in the Czahar rural district which was approximately 6 miles south of present day Andrew, Alberta. From about 1900, this part of the province was settled predominantly by people of Ukrainian origin who came mainly from Galicia and Bukovyna: those from Bukovyna settled in the region between Krakow and Kaleland, extending north to the North Saskatchewan River, and included the later townsites of Willingdon, Andrew, Wostok and Shandro.[1] Czahar was administered by Wostok Local Improvement District No. 28N4 which was formed on June 22, 1908. Local Improvement Districts were the earliest form of rural government and were established in areas as they became populated. They were gradually replaced by municipal districts and in 1919 Wostok L.I.D. was replaced by the Municipal District of Wostok No. 546. Czahar was unusual in that it straddled two municipal districts: the western portion was in Wostok while the eastern portion was in the Municipal District of Eagle. The Luzan grocery store was located in the former — a large district extending close to St. Michael on the west, to Whitford on the east, to the North Saskatchewan River on the north and to approximately eleven miles south of present-day Andrew.[2] In addition to Czahar, there were fifteen other districts administered by the Municipal District of Wostok. They were Bukovina, Cadron, Chernowci, Highway, Huwen, Kysylew, Molodia, Riverside, Sachava, Skowiatyn, Sniatyn, Whitford, Wostok, Zawale and Zhoda. The area was further divided into eighteen school districts: Andrew, Bukovina, Chadron, Chernowci, Czahar, Highway, Huwen, Kysylew, Lwiw, Molodia, Riverside, Rodef, Sachava, Skowiatyn, Sniatyn, Wostok, Zawale and Zhoda. Some districts and school districts, like Czahar, had virtually the same boundaries.

Originally, the area around Whitford Lake, including the future townsite of Andrew, was settled by Cree, Saulteux and at various times Blackfoot Indians. The first non-natives to come into the area were fur traders followed by missionaries who established a fort and mission at Victoria/Pakan just north of the North Saskatchewan River. Metis, then settlers from eastern Canada and the United States, began to arrive and to raise cattle and horses. The first settler in the Andrew area was Frederick Desjarlais, a Metis who arrived in the early 1890s and homesteaded on NW28-56-16 W4. He was followed by W.R. Bereton, a Hudson Bay Company employee, and John Gordon, an ex-member of the North West Mounted Police. Early settlers also included several participants in the Riel Rebellion who were given military homesteads in 1892 — Philip and Andrew Whitford and Ed Carey. John Borwick, a guide for many of the homesteaders, settled here at about this time as well. The fertility of the land attracted several Americans and the settlement grew, notwithstanding prairie fires in 1895 and 1896 which caused extensive damage.

Shortly after his arrival, John Borwick built a Halfway House in the area where the Winnipeg Trail and the Calgary-Pakan Trail met. In honour of his friend, Andrew Whitford, he called it the Andrew Hotel and the area became known as Andrew. Soon after, in 1900, Ed Carey opened a general store and these two establishments were the beginning of the community known as Andrew. In the meantime, many of the early settlers became disillusioned and this, as well as the lure of the Klondike gold rush, convinced many of the original settlers to leave. However, the year 1896 saw the election of the Laurier government and the implementation of a vigorous immigration policy. The influx of Ukrainian settlers was about to begin in earnest.

The Czahar district was typical of others in the area. In 1898 the Bockanesky and the Stashko families arrived and settled on SE12 and SW12 of Township 56, Range 16, West of the 4th Meridian respectively.[3] Tioder Drebit arrived in 1900 along with Nickolai Ziganash and Kostashuk and settled in the same area.[4] Within a few years the Zalitach and Gushaty families arrived (Figure 11 lists some of the early settlers in the district).[5] All of these settlers came from the Chernivtsi area in Bukovyna: Alexander Bockanesky, Tioder Drebit all came from Kysyliw; Gushaty's wife, Maria Hunchak, came from the neighbouring village of Borivtsi; Nick Ziganash came from Czahar (Chahor), a few miles south of Chernivtsi; and Kostashuk either came from Chernivtsi or from one of the neighbouring villages.[6] The Bockanesky, Ziganash and Drebit families all knew each other prior to coming to Canada, and the latter two came over on the same boat.[7] It was common for Ukrainian immigrants who came from the same area in Ukraine to settle near each other in Canada, thus establishing a vital support group from the beginning.

Rural communities formed as homesteads were claimed and areas became more densely populated. One of the earliest manifestations of a rural community was the establishment of a post office. Andrew post office was established on March 2, 1902 on Section 28, Township 56, Range 16, West of the 4th Meridian, and remained there until 1929 when it moved to the townsite of Andrew. The postmasters were as follows:

Mrs. Eliza Borwick	March 1, 1902 - November 19, 1902
Edward Carey	June 1, 1903 - March 10, 1904
Archie Whitford	June 1, 1904 - March 25, 1929

From 1900 Andrew grew steadily. Initially a rural community with just a hotel and general store it soon expanded to include several businesses, some of which were owned or operated by Ukrainian immigrants. Blacksmiths included John Skoreyko, V. Ostapowich (1908-12) and a man named Chickaluk.[8] T.J. Matichuk operated a Massey Harris agency while Andrew Kostiniuk and Pete Ruhalski repaired shoes, harnesses and canvasses for local farmers.[9] Owner/operators of general stores included Alex Moisey, Plechosky and nemirsky, and Nekolichuk and Napinczow.[10] Frank Oliver operated a grist mill and a sawmill in the area from 1906 to 1928, Ed Carey operated a garage, and the Imperial Lumber Company sold building supplies by the mid-1920s.[11] The hotel, in which a cafe was located, was used as a hall for wedding receptions and as a hospital during the flu epidemic of 1918-19.[12] As early as 1905, there was a member of the NWMP stationed in Andrew and by 1925, a local magistrate opened an office here. Lawyers included Mr. Fitzgerald and Edwin McPheeter.[13]

Early Settlers in the Czahar District

Legal Description	Landowner	Year of Entry
NW30-55-15 W4	Elena Geryliuk	1910
NE30-55-15 W4	Nikolai Roltar	1908
SW30-55-15 W4	Nicolay Lakusta	1912
SE30-55-15 W4	Iwan Mandryk	1912
NW 6-56-15 W4	Teodor Kuzate	1906
NE 6-56-15 W4	Giorgi Guszaty	1909
SW 6-56-15 W4	Iwan Towpicz	1909
SE 6-56-15 W4	Trifon Iwasiuk	1908
NW25-55-16 W4	CPR	1919
NE25-55-16 W4	CPR	1919
SW25-55-16 W4	CPR	1919
SE25-55-16 W4	CPR	1919
NW31-55-16 W4	CPR	1901
NE31-55-16 W4	CPR	1901
SW31-55-16 W4	CPR	1901
SE31-55-16 W4	CPR	1901
NW35-55-16 W4	CPR	1901
NE35-55-16 W4	CPR	1901
SW35-55-16 W4	CPR	1901
SE35-55-16 W4	CPR	1901
NW36-55-16 W4	Konstantin Pridie	1905
NE36-55-16 W4	Nikolai Lakusta	1908
SW36-55-16 W4	Wasyl Kostaczuk	1908
SE36-55-16 W4	Dmytro Dilitoi	1908
NW 1-56-16 W4	CPR	1901
NE 1-56-16 W4	CPR	1901
SW 1-56-16 W4	CPR	1901
SE 1-56-16 W4	CPR	1901
NW 2-56-16 W4	Wasyl Matejszuk	1907
NE 2-56-16 W4	Tonacko Kostenuk	1909
SW 2-56-16 W4	Philip Zalitach	1907
SE 2-56-16 W4	Nichal Aryczuk	1907
NW12-56-16 W4	Mitro Drumorreckij	1905
NE12-56-16 W4	Nikola Tanasiuk	1921
SW12-56-16 W4	Elie Stasko	1906
SE12-56-16 W4	Alex Bockanicki	1907

Figure 11:. Early Settlers in the Czahar District, 1901-1921.

Communications improved in 1910 through the establishment of a telegraph office with Ed Carey as the first agent. A number of newspapers were also available, the earliest being the *Edmonton Bulletin* and the *Edmonton Journal*.. In 1906, the *Vegreville Observer* was published on a weekly basis and included a column for Whitford District, an area extending from Wostok to Soda Lake, thus including Andrew. In 1921 and 1922, Mr. Tomashewsky began selling a Ukrainian newspaper called *Harapnyk* ("The Whip") which was published in Edmonton and consisted of eighteen issues.[14]

Communications were also improved with the building of roads which was the responsibility of the Local Improvement and later the Municipal Districts. Initially, there were only trails throughout the countryside, but as settlers began moving into an area road allowances were cleared and sloughs were drained. In the fall, wood was hauled and placed across bog holes. In the summer, the wood was covered with dirt and grades were built with horse drawn graders. Small bridges were also built across streams and creeks. Every farmer was required to do a specific amount of road work for every quarter section of land he owned or farmed.[15] Road building was a slow process and complaints regarding poor maintenance and repair were not uncommon. In 1922, eighty-one residents and ratepayers in the Municipal District of Wostok petitioned the Deputy Minister of Public Works for much needed road improvements:

> Whereas the present condition of the roads between Andrew and Lamont and Andrew and Mundare and these trails beyond Andrew are very badly in need of repair and are in such state that travel is difficult, and
>
> Whereas the residents of this District are situated a long distance from market facilities and a railway and long hauls are necessary to sell farm products and the condition of the roads being an important factor for the welfare of the residents of the District.
>
> That the Deputy Minister of Public Works be requested that these trails be put into passable condition and that some dunds be expended to this end.[16]

Other manifestatons of a rural community included the establishment of schools and churches. The first school district in the area was Whitford No. 393 which was built in September 1895 with John and Andrew Whitford as the first trustees. The original one-room log schoolhouse was erected in 1896 on the northeast corner of NW4-57-16 W4. On July 10, 1907, this location was abandoned in favour of one closer to Andrew and the site chosen was SW36-56-16 W4. On February 4, 1919, Whitford school district was renamed Andrew and the school was moved to NW33-56-16 W4. Three years later, a new building was constructed next to the old to accommodate all the students. It was not unusual, for the same reason, for extra teachers to be hired.[17]

The impetus for a church came from Mrs. Edward Carey who in 1900 began to gather support for the establishment of a church. Soon afterward, the Methodists constructed a building and in 1925 it became part of the newly formed United Church. The congregation became bilingual in 1927 when the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church in the district of

Zawale (organized in 1904-05 by Rev. John Bodrug) burned and that congregation began worshipping in Andrew.[18]

Some of the cultural and social needs of the new immigrants were met by the Ukrainian Labour Farmer Temple Association which constructed a hall in 1924 in the immediate vicinity.[19]

Law enforcement was the responsibility of either the NWMP, the APP, or the RCMP in cooperation with Justices of the Peace. The first J.P. in the Andrew area was Silas Argue Richardson of Whitford who was appointed in 1899, followed in 1900 by James Hamilton of Andrew.[20] The first Ukrainian J.P. was George Moisey of Andrew who was appointed in 1913. Prior to his appointment, Moisey acted as a translator for political candidates during elections and helped Ukrainians in the area with business transactions.[21] During these early years, the Justices of the Peace heard a variety of cases dealing with common assault, indecent acts, indecent language, vagrancy, possession of liquor, theft, cruelty to children, cruelty to animals, damage to property, mischief, drunk and disorderly conduct, not sending children to school and setting prairie fires.[22] Certain cases attracted more attention than others. For example, in the fall of 1916 a Mike Struczynski was convicted of indecent assault and practising medicine without a licence. Residents of the Andrew area organized a petition asking the Government to reduce the fine Struczynski received

> for the reason that Mike Struczynski is doing his best to help us out in cureing [sic] cases without charge. He is a poor man and can not pay a fine as large as was imposed upon him.[23]

The petition (see Appendix One) is interesting since it illustrates that the immigrants took political action to make their grievances known and also because it lists many of the early settlers in the area. It also illustrates the paucity of health care during these early years. For many years the only doctor was Archer who came to the area in 1903 and lived in the Star colony. The only medical facility was the Lamont Hospital which was opened in 1912. By the 1920s, there were three more doctors, Connolly, Rush and Young, and Connolly gave special attention to Andrew.[24]

The settlers in neighbouring districts used the services provided by Andrew in addition to establishing their own. A post office was established in the Czahar district on May 1, 1913 and was named Luzan. Until October 2, 1918, it was located on Section 30, Township 55, Range 15, West of the 4th Meridian. The postmaster was Simeon Ewaniuk, followed by Constantine Pipella. From April 4, 1919 until January 28,1939, Nick Ziganash served as postmaster and the post office was located on his homestead, NW36-55-16 W4.[25] Within the homestead, the post office had two locations. Until 1927, it was in a lean-to of the Ziganash house, a large two storey building constructed by the former owner of the farm, Konstantin Pridie.[26] In 1927, it was moved into a separate building next to the Luzan Grocery store in the northwest corner of the homestead. It was in the former location that the post office was robbed on or about August 13, 1922 of postal notes, cash, letters and stamps to the value of $50. The accused, Peter Sorochan, was acquitted due to insufficient evidence (see Appendix Two).[27]

Figure 12: School children in Andrew, 1925.

The district had its own school district, Czahar No. 2322, established November 25, 1910.[28] Nick Ziganash, a native of Czahar, gave the school district its name and together with Alexander Bockanesky and Trfony Ewasiuk, was one of the original trustees. As mentioned above, Czahar school district was somewhat unusual in that it straddled two Municipal Districts. In 1911, a two-acre site was purchased from Ewasiuk and a one-room log schoolhouse and a teacher's shed were built on SE6-55-15 W4 in the Municipal District of Eagle.[29] Various recreational activities were associated with the school including Christmas concerts, softball games and dances.

In addition to a post office and a school, several services were provided by people from their homesteads. Nick Ziganash ground flour for area farmers, ran a grocery store in conjunction with the post office until about 1927 and allowed people to use his telephone for a fee. Because the Ziganash house was so large, dances were held there on a regular basis.[30] Trefony Ewasiuk purchased an old store building in the Sheskowicz district and moved it near the school to serve as a community hall: it served this purpose for a few years until it was destroyed by fire.[31] Alexander Bockanesky had a small building on his homestead which he used as a blacksmith shop until about 1914,[32] and in 1927, he opened a small grocery store on the Ziganash farm. The settlers in the Czahar district also used the services provided in nearby districts. There was an "Old Country" blacksmith on Nick Koruliuk's land, NE17-55-16, near Molodia school, and an *oliinytsia* or oil press on Hamaliuk's farm, NE6-56-16 W4.[33] There was a carpenter in the area by the name of

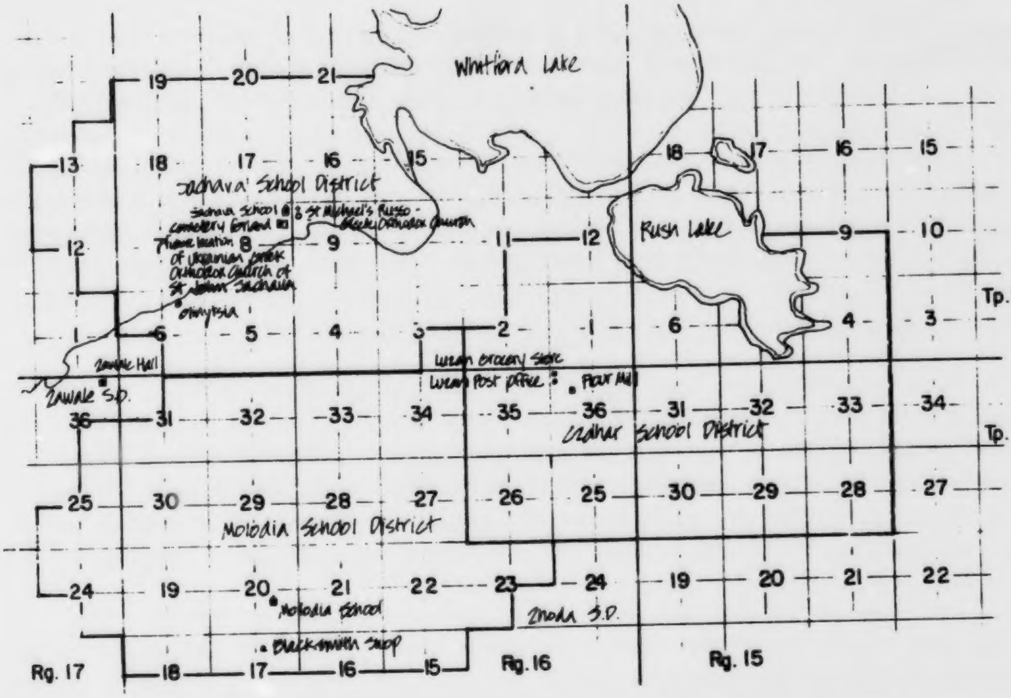

Whitford Lake
Rush Lake
19
20
21
13
18
17
16
15
18
17
16
15
Sachava School District
Sachava School
St Michael's Russo-Greek Orthodox Church
cemetery fenced
Future location of Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church of St John Sachava
Olimpsia
12
8
9
11
12
9
10
Tp.56
6
5
4
3
2
1
6
4
3
Zawale Hall
Zawale S.D.
Luzan Grocery Store
Luzan Post Office
Flour Mill
36
31
32
33
34
35
36
31
32
33
34
Czahar School District
Tp. 55
25
30
29
28
27
26
25
30
29
28
27
Molodia School District
24
19
20
21
22
23
24
19
20
21
22
Molodia School
Zhoda S.D.
Blacksmith Shop
18
17
16
15
Rg. 17
Rg. 16
Rg. 15

Figure 13: Rural Communities in the Andrew-Czahar area prior to 1928.

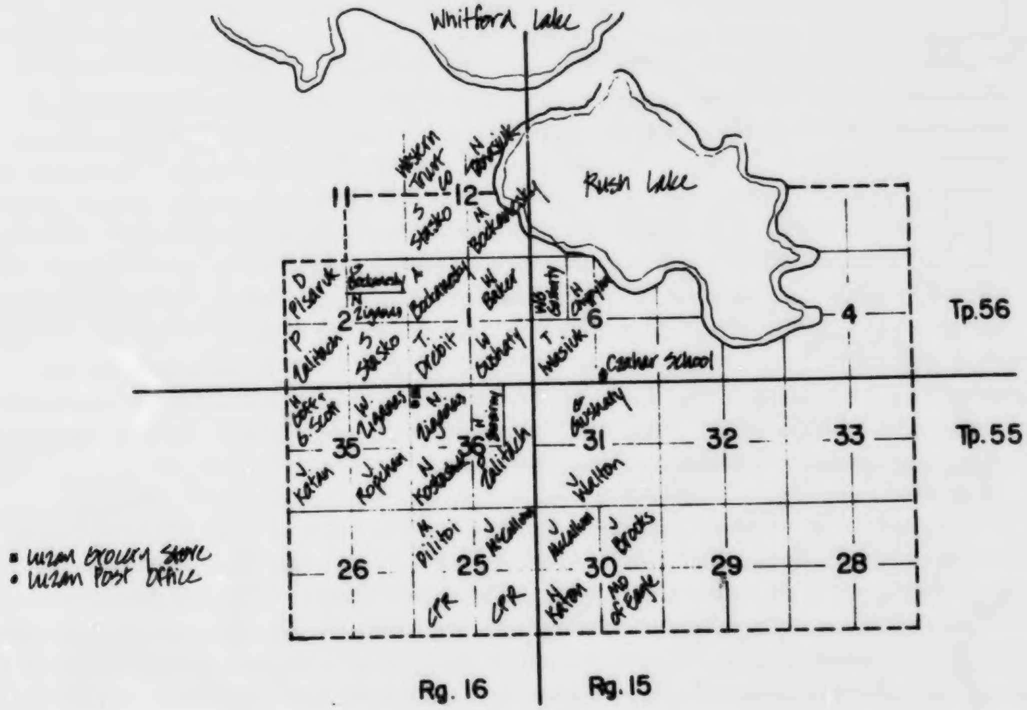

Whitford Lake
Rush Lake
11
12
Western Trust Co
N Boyciuk
S Stasko
N Bodnarosky
D Pisarik
Bodnarosky
N Ziganos
A Bodnarosky
W Baker
W Gushaty
H Gregory
2
6
4
Tp.56
P Zalitach
S Stasko
T Drebit
W Gushaty
T Wasiliuk
Czahar School
Cook & G Scott
W Ziganos
N Ziganos
W Zalitach
M Gushaty
35
36
31
32
33
Tp.55
J Katan
J Kopchan
N Kostashuk
J Walton
A Pilitoi
J McCallum
J McCallum
J Brooks
26
25
30
29
28
CPR
CPR
N Katan
MD of Eagle
Rg. 16
Rg. 15
▪ Luzan Grocery Store
• Luzan Post Office

Figure 14: District of Czahar, 1927-28

Mnoholitny who built churches.[34] There was also a community hall in Zawalc, and dances were held in the home of the Sorochan family, one of the first families in this district.[35]

The religious needs of the Czahar residents were served by the Sachava district which had two churches. Initially, from 1900 to 1904, settlers had to travel to the church at Wostok 11 miles west and one mile north of Sachava, or to the church at Bukovina five miles west. In 1904, title was acquired for 40 acres of land on NW9-56-16 W4 by Bishop Tikhon of San Francisco and St. Michael's Russo-Greek Orthodox Church was established at Sachava. Alexander Bockanesky was one of the founding members.[36]

After the acquisition of the land, Ivan Gushaty constructed a log church and until 1914, when it burned, clergy visited the church on a regular basis. With financial aid from the United States and with local funds, a new church and a residence were built by Mr. Sheremata of the Chipman district. By 1915, both structures were completed. The interior of the church was lavish compared with the original log building, with a carved *ikonostas*, mahogany stained woodwork and pillars, icons, and a suspended brass chandelier. The bells were ordered by Nick Ziganash from Ukraine.[37]

From 1916 to 1920 there were resident ministers in the parish and services, marriages, christenings and burials were more readily available. The ministers included Reverends Nikon Nikulsky, Afanasiy Markowich and Gregory Sozoda. Because remuneration was minimal, the ministers raised chickens and a cow and pastured a horse: this necessitated the construction of other buildings in the churchyard.[38]

In 1919, in response to the organization of the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church in December 1918, twenty-eight people decided to form a parish at Sachava; parishes were also being formed at Shepenge and Kolomeya. The founding members included Wasyl Frunchak, Dmytro Tokaruk, Alexander Bochanesky, Elia Hotsman, Wasyl Latchuk, George Tanasiuk, Nick Tanasiuk, Wasyl Yaremie and Gabriel Zukiwsky. It was decided to call the church the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church of St. John Sachava. In 1920, Rev. Kusey was invited to live in the residence and to reorganize the St. Michael's Church there. Three student priests whose duties were to reorganize other parishes accompanied him. On March 29, 1920, Easter services were conducted at Sachava by Rev. Dmytro Stratychuk, the first Ukrainian Orthodox priest The service was conducted in Ukrainian rather than in the traditional Old Church Slavonic.[39] As a result, a great controversy ensued and in 1923 or 1924, Bishop Tikhon asked that Rev. Kusey and his parishoners cease from holding any more services in this church.

It was decided to build another church directly across the road from St. Michaels, near Sachava school. However, it was several years before this was accomplished and in the meantime, services were held first in the home of Dmytro Tokaruk then Alexander Bockanesky. In 1925, land was acquired for a cemetary.[40] For many years, neighbours were not on speaking terms and it was not unusual for one member of a family to be buried in one graveyard and one member to be buried across the road. Other families, such as the Drebits, attended both churches. Since there were no weekly services at either one, people went wherever a service was being conducted.[41]

It has been seen that as the population grew in a particular area, rural communities were formed consisting of one or more of the following: a post officew, a school, churches, various businesses and community halls. The locations of many of these institutions changed during these early years depending on the needs of the area inhabitants. These communities were administered first by Local Improvement Districts, then by Municipal Districts which were responsible for building and maintaining roads and thus improving communications. Although settlers in the Andrew area had to go to Mundare — the nearest railway town — for major supplies, basic necessities were available in the rural community of Andrew and on homesteads in the surrounding districts. This illustrates the fact that early settlers established a sound economic base prior to the coming of the railroad.

B. The Coming of the Railroad, 1928-1930

As early as February 1908, a delegation from Whitford and Andrew met with Premier Rutherford requesting a railroad.[42] Residents in Luzan repeated the request in a petiton dated December 2, 1918 to the Deputy Minister, Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa (see Appendix Three). The forty-five signatories, on behalf of the community

> humbly beseech your Department to take early steps to have the proposed Bruderheim and Vermilion line of railway duly completed.
>
> The need for this road is really serious, and is becoming more so each succeeding day.[43]

This request by the residents of Luzan reflected the fact that many farmers had cleared and cropped a substantial part of their quarter sections of land, (see Figure 15) and since roads in the area were in poor condition, local access to markets was imperative.[44] It was not until 1928 that the railway was completed through Andrew, linking it with markets for grain and livestock. Farmers no longer had to take their produce to Smoky Lake or Mundare.

With the railway came the surveyors to plan a new townsite. In the case of Andrew, it was established on SE32-56-16 W4, north of the tracks. The former rural community became known as Old Andrew. In an affidavit dated April 24, 1929 which was part of an application by the CPR to have the townsite of Andrew registered, D.T. Townsend, the Chief Surveyor of the Townsite Department of the CPR lists a number of reasons outlining the suitability of the area for a townsite and the necessity of the same. First, the land adjoined a siding of the CPR. Secondly, it was not affected by sloughs or an uneven surface and third, a substantial number of lots were laready occupied by prospective purchasers who were engaged in business.[45] The plan was duly registered in May 1929.

As mentioned in Townsend's affadavit, a number of businesses were established in the new townsite by 1929. Among the first and most important were the grain elevators. Indeed they were the most salient and distinguishing features in the rural townsites: between Staplehurst and Wostok, there were at least sixty-five elevators.[46] The first company to open an elevator in Andrew was the Home Grain Company, followed shortly by the Alberta Pacific, Alberta Wheat Pool, Bawlf Grain, Brooks Elevators and United Grain Growers companies. In addition to handling grain and selling farm supplies,

A Sample of Farms in the Czahar District

Legal Description	Landowner	Year	Improvements
NW30-55-15 W4	Joseph McCallum	1923	house, granary, stable, fencing, 70 acres broken.
NE30-55-15 W4	James Brooks		
SW30-55-15 W4	Nick Katan	1923	log house, log granary, log hen house, 2 miles fencing, well, 80 acres broken.
SE30-55-15 W4	Mun. District of Eagle	1919	log house, barn, 1 1/2 miles of fencing
W1/2 NW6-56-15 W4 E1/2 NW6-56-15 W4	Wasyl Kuzak Harry Chypyha		
NE 6-56-15 W4	Harry Chypyha	1923	small house, 2 other buildings, 3 miles fencing, 25 acres broken, 75 a. under crop.
SW 6-56-15 W4 2 acres SW6-56-15	Trifon Iwasiuk Czahar School District	1931	house, barn, 120 acres cleared, 120 acres broken, 80 acres under crop.
SE 6-56-15 W4	Trifon Iwasiuk	1914	dwelling house stable, granary, 2 miles fencing, 45 acres cleared.
NW25-55-16 W4	Mitru Dilitoi	1935	house, old granary, granary, old barn, storehouse, shed, well, fencing, 80 a. broken.
NE25-55-16 W4	Joseph S. McCallum	1923	house, barn 2 granaries, all fenced, 50 acres cleared, 90 acres broken, good well.
SW25-55-16 W4	George Ropczan	1929	
SE25-55-16 W4	CPR		
NE31-55-16 W4 NW31-55-16 W4	George Gushaty	1928	House, barn, chicken house, two granaries, shack, 3 miles fencing, 20acres cleared, 175 acres broken, two wells
SW31-55-16 W4	Jesse Walton		
SE31-55-16 W4	Jesse Walton		
NW35-55-16 W4	Warwara Ziganas	1928	80 acres cleared
NE35-55-16 W4	William Henry Goff/ Archibald Scott		
SW35-55-16 W4	John Katan	1925	granary, all fenced

A Sample of Farms in the Czahar District

Legal Description	Landowner	Year	Improvements
SE35-55-16 W4	John Ropchan	1925	log house, log barn, all fenced
NW36-55-16 W4	Warwara Ziganas	1923	house, barn and stable, 2 miles of fencing, 50 acres broken
E1/2 NE36-55-16 W4	Philip Zalitach		
W1/2 NE36-55-16	Harry Zaozimy	1914	house, barn, granary, well, 1/2 mi. fencing, 20 acres cleared, 20 broken, 20 cropped
SW36-55-16 W4	Nicolai Kostaczuk		
SE36-55-16 W4	Philip Zalitach	1917	75 acres cropped, no buildings
NW 1-56-16 W4	Elex Bockanicki	1920	granary, "all very well fenced", "very good well," 100 acres cleared and broken.
NE 1-56-16 W4	W. Baker		
SW 1-56-16 W4	Todor Drebit	1917	dwelling house, barn, granary, 70 acres cleared, 90 acres broken
SE 1-56-16 W4	Billy Gushaty	1920	no buildings, one well, 1 1/2 mile fencing, 45 acres of crops
NW 2-56-16 W4	Dimitro Pisaruk	1920	house, barn, all fenced not very good, 20 acres broken
N1/2 NE 2-56-16 W4	George Bockanick	1922	dwelling, stable, fencing, 80 acres broken.
S1/2 NE 2-56-16 W4	Nik Ziganas	1922	house, stable, granary,house, chicken house, 3/4 mi. fencing, well, 60 acres broken
SW 2-56-16 W4	Philip Zalitach	1934	house, granary, 1 1/2 miles of fence, $600 worth of acres broken.
SE 2-56-16 W4	Sophie Stasko	1922	house, barn, granary, chicken house, well, 120 acres under crop
NW12-56-16 W4	Western Trust Co.	1918	house, 2 stables, all fenced, well, 30acres cleared, 30 broken, 30 under crop
NE12-56-16 W4	Nikola Tanasiuk		
SW12-56-16 W4	Sophia Stasko	1924	house, stable, granary, all fenced, 75 acres cleared, 75 acres broken.
SE12-56-16 W4	Magdalina Bockanycki	1920	house, barn, stable, chicken house, granary, all fenced - 2 miles, 40 acres broken

equipment and seed grain, elevators were a meeting place for farmers where stories and advice were exchanged. Not only were famers able to sell their grain locally, they could also ship their livestock from Andrew after the CPR constructed stockyards there.[47]

In 1928, a Board of Trade was organized to attract business to the townsite of Andrew. Many of the businesses which had been in the rural community moved to the new townsite; these included T.Matichuk's Massey Harris dealership, the Imperial Lumber Company, the hotel, Alex Skoreiko's blacksmith shop, Elie Ogrodiuk's shoe repair shop and two law practices operated by Firzgerald and Edwin McPheeter.[48] New businesses included a livery barn which could accomodate a maximumof 38 horses; two cafes — one of which was in the hotel; a garage and McCormick Deering dealership — which, because there was a radio in the office was also a social meeting place; a bank — initially the Standard Bank of Canada and then a branch of the Imperial Bank of Commerce; a drugstore owned by Dr. Connolly; and a poolroom.[49] The establishment of all these businesses did not affect Alexander Bockanesky's grocery store. It continued to provide the basic necessities and to act as a convenient meeting place for the local inhabitants.

Water for Andrew's residents and businesses was provided by four wells, while communications were improved in 1929 when a small telephone exchange was opened. In July of that year there were twenty-two telephones.[50] Also in July, a four-room brick school was constructed in the townsite.[51] Established during years of prosperity, Andrew had every appearance of becoming a growing community.

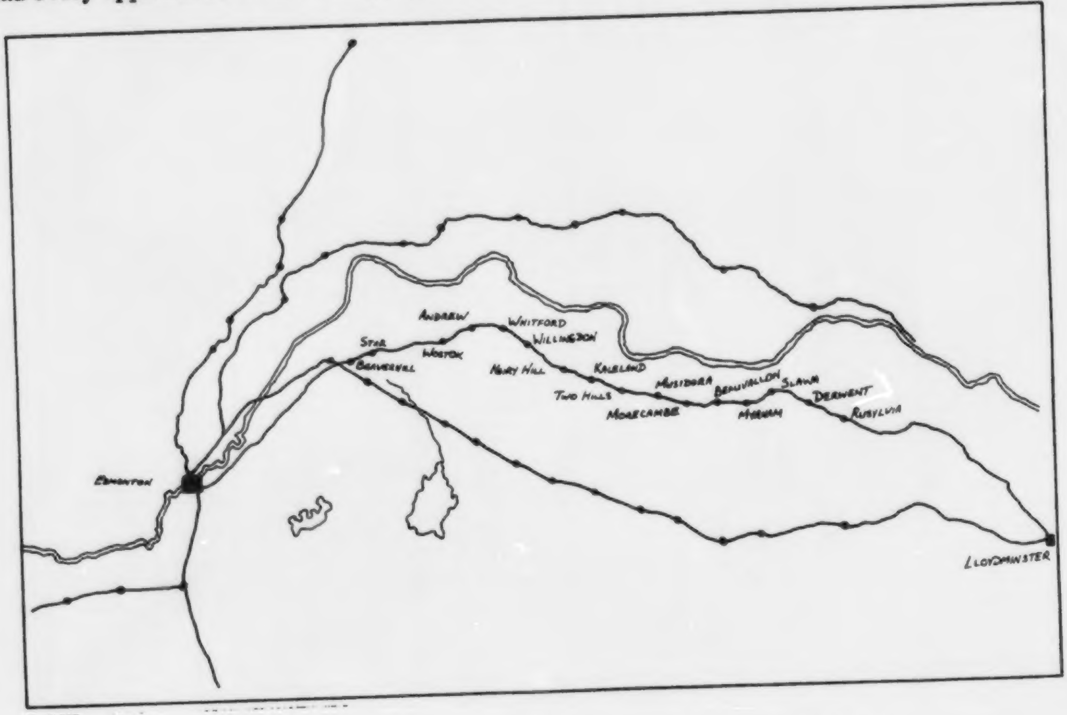


Figure 16: Canadian Pacific Railway, Edmonton to Lloydminster, 1927-28.

C. Depression, 1930-1939

The beginning of the depression coincided with the incorporation of Andrew as a village on June 24, 1930 with T.J. Matichuk as the first mayor. Initially, Andrew weathered the Depression better than most communities and during the early 1930s there was no necessity for relief in the village and little in the outlying district.[52] A number of businesses continued either under the original or new owners and operators — blacksmiths and lawyers for example — while new ones were established in spite of the poor economic climate. The latter included a bulk fuel agent for Imperial Oil; a garage which sold British American Oil products; an electric shop which sold and serviced radios and small appliances, did residential and commercial wiring and sold farm machinery, gasoline, oil and sporting goods; a dress shop; butcher shops; a tailor shop; and a trucking business.[53] Alexander Bockanesky expanded his operation by the addition of a gas pump.

It was not long, however, before the Depression began to take its toll on Andrew and its residents. Many farmers had to forego paying taxes due to the drastic fall in commodities prices. Wheat sold for a mere 20¢ a bushel, barley for 10¢, a 200 lb. hog for $2.00 and a 1,000 lb. steer for $5.00. A number of farmers tried to save a handling charge of a few cents by shovelling their grain directly off their wagons into boxcars instead of into the elevators. The situation was exacerbated by two devastating hail storms in 1930 and 1931.[54] In addition to not paying taxes, many farmers were forced to use worn out equipment because they had no money to replace it. Several local and area businessmen, including Alexander Bockanesky, had to extend more credit than usual as a result. Local services suffered, too: a telephone line which had been put up had to be abandoned because there were no funds with which to pay the bills,[55] and the Imperial Bank of Commerce, like so many other chartered banks, closed sevral of its rural branches, including the one at Andrew. Residents now had to go to Willingdon to do their banking.

Not all services suffered, however. In the latter part of 1930, the village got electricity by a 15 mile extension to the Willingdon line. In 1933 Andrew got a village constable, while in 1937 a detachment of the RCMP was transferred from Willingdon. In 1935, fire fighting equipment was purchased and in 1937 a fire hall was built. In 1934 the Municipal Disrict of Wostok entered into a financial agreement with Lamont Clinic whereby any ratepayer or family member would be eligible for free medical care after the municipality had payed the clinic a flat rate sum of money. Communication in the district improved in 1931 when S. Stewart, the CPR agent, began a publication called *The Weekly Advance*, in 1932-33 when Mr. Tomashewsky and mr. Solanych published the bi-monthly *The Farmer's Voice*, and in 1936 when for 10 years, Tomashewsky published a weekly paper called *Andrew News — District Press*.[56]

Toward the end of the Depression, services which had suffered began to improve. Rural telephone srvice was taken over by farmer-owned mutual phone companies and as of August 1937, Andrew was served by the Victoria Mutual Telephone Company. In August 1938, the Provincial Government established Treasury Branches to provide banking services to rural communities and in the following month a branch was opened in Andrew.[57] The late 1930s also saw an upswing in business. A wheat-puffing machine was added to the chop mill, an egg-grading station was established, a new livery barn was built after the old one burned and a creamery known as the Victoria Co-op Creamery Association Ltd. was constructed at the eastern end of Andrew. The year 1939 saw the establishment of the Andrew Flour Milling Co., a bakery, and a car dealership. This boom in building and growth resulted in the Imperial Lumber Co. expanding into a larger building.[58]

It was during the late 1930s that a change occurred in the system of school administration, a change which saw small rural school districts amalgamate into larger units. Thus Lamont School Division No. 18 was formed on October 28, 1937. It was hoped that difficulties experienced by rural districts such as a shortage of money and an insufficient number of teachers would be eliminated. It was not until later, however that the Andrew school district joined the larger division.[59]

New churches in the townsite included the Bissell Memorial United Church and the Andrew Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Parish of St. Peter and St. Paul. The construction of the latter was supervised by Nicholas Mnoholitny who built several churches in Alberta.[60] Both churches were constructed in the latter part of the 1930s, further indicating a gradual recovery from the Depression.

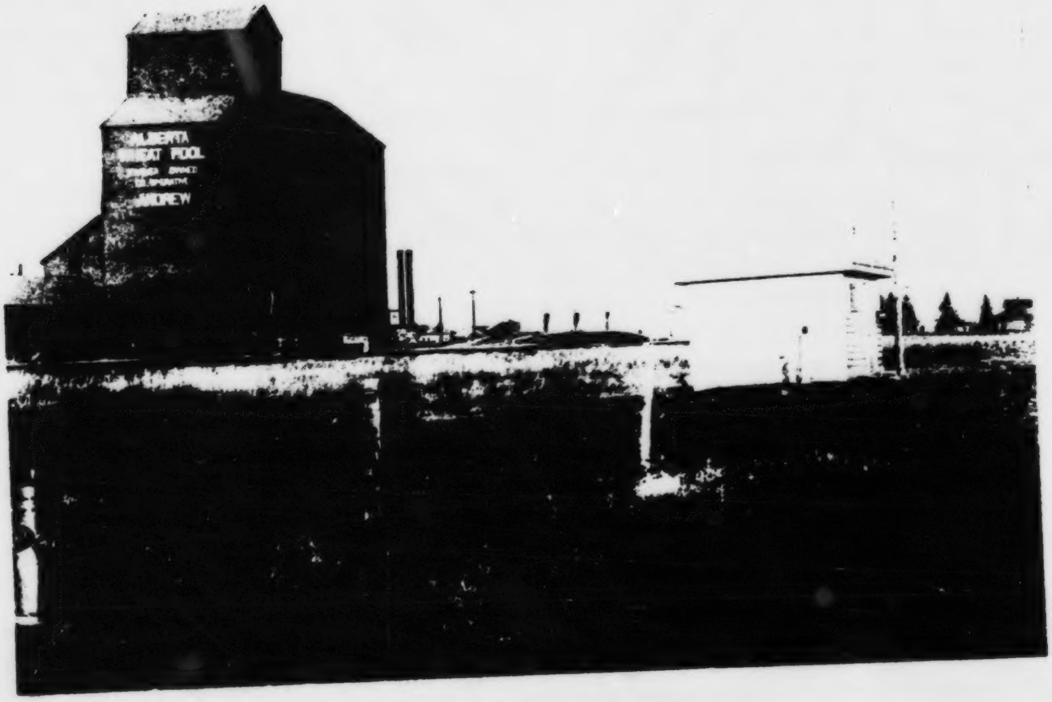


Figure 17: Andrew grain elevators.

D. The War Years, 1939-1945

The Second World War affected Andrew in the same ways as it affected other communities in Alberta and Canada as a whole. These years were marked by shortages and rationing. Shortages were seen in rubber, nylon, lead and steel and as a result, people were encouraged to donate various items such as old batteries, scrap metal and tubes from tothpaste and shaving cream to aid the war effort. Goods such as gasoline, sugar, coffee, tea and liquor were rationed to ensure a steady supply to the armed forces overseas. To prevent profiteering, the Wartime Prices and Trade Board regulated prices of retail goods which affected businessmen trying to make a living selling these products.[61] This included Alexander Bockanesky who, for reasons given below, had moved his grocery store to the townsite of Andrew in 1939.

Farmers were particularly important to the war effort since they supplied much needed agricultural products. Advances in technology — the replacement of horses by machinery such as large, rubber-wheeled tractors, bigger tillage implements and better harvesting equipment — helped farmers meet demands, while the establishment of the Canadian Wheat Board improved the marketing of grain.[62] The demand for increased production had a direct bearing on Andrew since its economy was based on agricultural production: stimulation of the latter allowed the village's businesses to begin a gradual recovery.

During these years, Andrew was typical of many communities in east-central Alberta. According to the Provincial Fire Commissioner's Inspection Report of June 2, 1944, the population was between 284 to 300 and the village consisted of

> 5 elevators, 1 hotel, two garages, two lumber yards, a creamery in an isolated location, a pool hall and post office, a treasury branch, one cafe and butchershop combined, eight general stores, Drug store, dance hall, and a number of implement agencies, blacksmith shop and a few vacant buildings. There are two store buildings in the main street being used as residences. Majority of buildings are frame and grouped closely together and there is a majority of Ukrainian speaking people.[63]

The above report does not include all the businesses extant in Andrew at this time. In addition, there were bulk fuel agents selling Regal Oil, British American, North Star and Imperial Oil products, carpenters, plumbers, tailors, seamstresses, hairdressers, tinsmiths, truck drivers, a jewellery and wath repairman, an electrical repairman, a baker, insurance agents and lawyers. A livery barn, a flour mill (which ground flour for the government during the war years and gristed for farmers) and a chop mill completed the list. Some of these businesses had been established during the Depression while others, such as the Andrew Co-operative Association and the Andrew and District Savings and Credit Union Ltd., were established during the war.[64]

It was during this period that local government and services were streamlined and improved. The Municipal District of Lamont No. 516 was incorporated and encompassed the three smaller districts of Pines, Wostok and Leslie. The offices were moved from Andrew to Lamont. At about the same time Andrew School District No. 393 joined the Lamont School Division. The result of the growing centralization of rural schools was the construction of additional classrooms to accommodate the influx of children from other districts. In the early 1940s the Andrew Home and School Association was formed and was instrumental in establishing a schol library and a kindergarten class, and for initiating hot lunches.[65]

There were other improvements. Wooden sidewalks were replaced by concrete walks in 1944-45, the Lamont Clinic gave direct health care service through an office in Andrew and the municipality hired a dentist to check the teeth of school children. In 1945, as a result of a fire which destroyed a number of buildings, it was decided to organize a fire brigade. Up until this point, Nick Bockanesky acted as the town constable and fire chief, but there was no formal organization. Fire fighting equipment consited of two fire engines and hoses.[67] these improvements in community services were a harbinger of future changes.

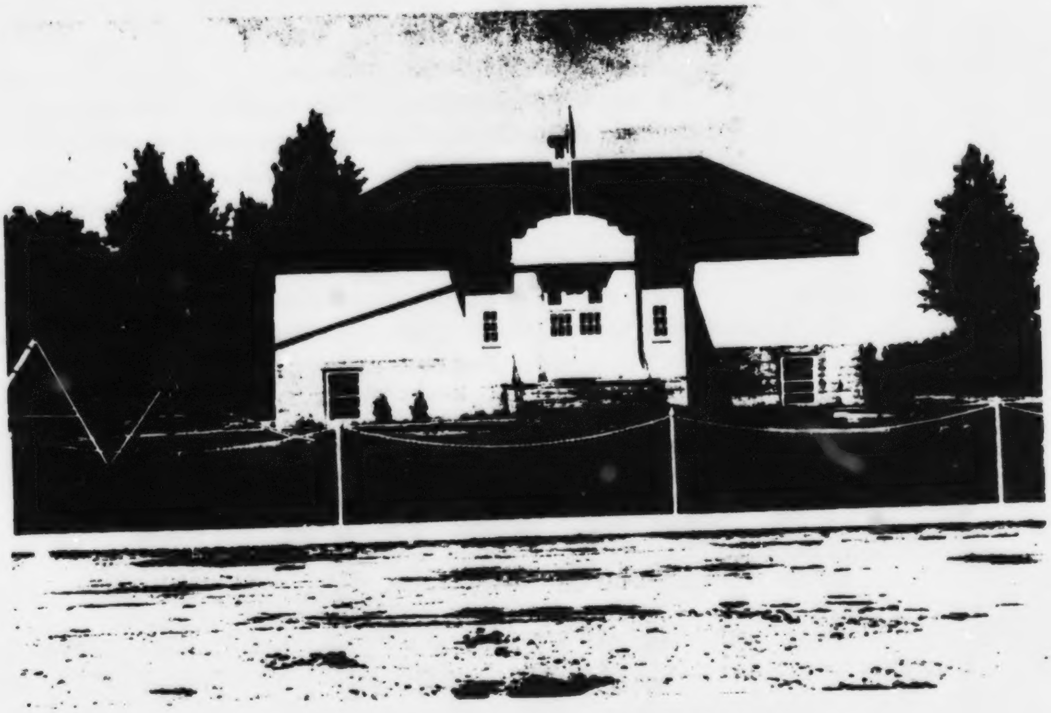


Figure 18: Andrew High School.

E. Post-War Development, 1946-1985

The streamlining of rural government continued after the war. On January 1, 1968 the Lamont School Division merged with the Municipal District of Lamont to form the County of Lamont. Hitherto, the Municipal District had "jurisdiction over matters such as roads, relief, protection to persons and property, etc." while the School Division had "jurisdiction over all matters pertaining to education."[68] In the new County, ratepayers elected a council in thje same way as one was elected in the Municipal District, but now the elected body had the powers of both the Municipal District and the School Division. This new method of administration was more efficient due partly to the fact that the municipal and school boundaries were the same, thus eliminating involvement with other jurisdictions.

Centralization also occurred in the educational system. Most of the one and two room schools disappeared and were replaced by building or adding on to schools in the larger towns. Andrew was a typical example: between 1948 and 1964, six additions were made to the school to accommodate all the children from the surrounding area who were now brought by bus. The latter made all-weather roads a necessity, a responsibility assumed by the municipality.[69]

There were changes in other services. Sometimes there was a decline, as with the termination of weekly visits from a doctor from the Lamont Clinic, but more often there were marked improvements. Rural electrification reached Andrew in December 1949, a response to the growing investment by farmers in power machinery and to the consequent increase in farm size. There was also widespread installation of telephones, the construction of a water and sewage system and of a senior citizen's lodge, the acquisition of new fire fighting equipment, the establishment of a library in the school, the construction of an airfield and the establishment of a regular bus service. In recent years, a chiropractor and an optometrist began coming to Andrew on a weekly basis.[70]

There were some changes in the business community. Alexander Bockanesky, for example, died in 1946 and his grocery store closed within a few years after his daughter and son-in-law unsuccessfully tried to keep it open. The building was then rented by Kerek Olendy who operated a shoe and harness repair shop. A number of other grocery and/or general stores survived as did wholesale and retail fuel agencies, service stations, clothing stores, the insurance and real estate agency, the drug store, the bakery, the beauty parlor, the barber shop, and the jewellery and watch repair shop. Some of these businesses eventually disappeared while others acquired new owners or operators.[71]

Andrew did not escape the fate of the majority of communities in east central Alberta — that of a steady decrease in population. However, it still remains an active community with a particular interest in its history. In 1969, the CPR station was donated to Andrew to be used as a museum. It was duly restored and now preserves the history of the village and the surrounding district through various artifacts, photographs and related information.[72]

Endnotes

Chapter Three: Land Use: Local History

1. Alexander Royick, "Ukrainian Settlements in Alberta", *Canadian Slavonic Papers*, x, 3, 1968.

2. Andrew Historical Society, *Dreams and Destinies*. Andrew: 1980. p. 46.

3. Unrecorded Interview with Lena Timo, C. Chorniawy, January 28, 1985.

4. Ibid. Interview with John Ziganash, C. Chorniawy, September 18, 1984.
   Telephone Interview with Kay Ilnicki, C. Chorniawy, February 3, 1985.
   J.G. Macgregor, *Vilni Zemli (Free Lands). The Ukrainian Settlement of Alberta*. Toronto: 1969, p. 161.

5. Unrecorded Interview with Lena Timo, C. Chorniawy, January 28, 1985.
   Interview with John Gushaty, C. Chorniawy, February 6, 1985.
   Chart Three is based on Certificates of Title and as such indicates when title was first granted, not when the settler first came to the homestead. The spellings of names on the Certificates of Title have been retained.

6. Telephone Interview with John Gushaty, C. Chorniawy, February 2, 1985.
   Telephone Interview with Kay Ilnicki, C. Chorniawy, February 3, 1985.
   Telephone Interview with John Ziganash, C. Chorniawy, September 19, 1984.

7. Unrecorded Interview with Lena Timo, C. Chorniawy, January 28, 1985.

8. *Dreams and Destinies*, p. 86.
   Lamont Gazette, Vol. 2 No. 25, 1920.

9. *Dreams and Destinies*, pp. 93, 101.
   Lamont Gazette, Vol. 2 No. 25, 1920.

10. *Lamont Gazette*, Vol. 2 No. 25, 1920.
    Henderson's Alberta Directory and Gazeteer, 1924.
    Dun and Bradstreet, March 1920, 1921 and 1925.

11. *Dreams and Destinies*, pp. 89, 93.
    Lamont Gazette, Vol. 2 No. 25, 1920.
    Wrigleys, 1920.

12. Ibid., pp. 94-5.

13. Ibid., p. 164.
    The Tribune, February 2, 1925.

14. *Dreams and Destinies*, p. 58.
    M.H. Marunchak, *Ukrainian Canadians: A History*. Winnipeg: The Ukrainian Free Academy of

Sciences, 1970, pp. 485.

15. Ibid., pp. 22 and 68-9.

16. Public Works Department, Improvement of Roads. Victoria, Whitford from Lamont to Andrew and East, May 25, 1922 to November 13, 1922. Provincial Archives of Alberta 67.303/6343.

17. *Dreams and Destinies*, pp. 110-11.
Lamont Gazette, Vol. 2, No. 25, 1920.

18. Ibid., p. 120.

19. Ibid., p. 66.

20. Ibid., p. 167.

21. Justice of the Peace Files for Andrew. Letter from G. Moisey to the Hon. C.W. Cross, December 9, 1910. Provincial Archives of Alberta 69.210 J.P. 1384.

22. Justice of the Peace Files for Andrew. Provincial Archives of Alberta 69.210

23. Ibid. Provincial Archives of Alberta 72.26/117/C.

24. *Dreams and Destinies*, p. 172.

25. Ibid., p. 202.
Telephone Interview with George Ziganash, C. Chorniawy, October 2, 1984. The former source lists Trefony Ewasiuk as postmaster from October 31, 1925 to November 2, 1927, but according to George Ziganash, his father, Nick, was postmaster for this entire period.

26. Interview with John Ziganash, C. Chorniawy, September 18, 1984.

27. Alberta Police, Crime Report Re: Peter Sorochan, Theft of Mail. File 70 No. 11, Edmonton, January 22, 1926. Criminal Case Files from the Department of the Attorney General 1915-28. Provincial Archives of Alberta 72.26, 6535c.

28. D. Holtslander, School Districts of Alberta, Provincial Archives of Alberta

29. *Dreams and Destinies*, p. 200. North Edmonton Land Registration Office, Edmonton, Certificate of Title 13-R-17, December 18, 1911.

30. Telephone Interviews with George Ziganash, C. Chorniawy, October 2 and November 13, 1984.
Interview with John Ziganash, C. Chorniawy, September 18, 1984.
Unrecorded Interview with John Ziganash, C. Chorniawy, December 12, 1984.

31. *Dreams and Destinies*, p. 203.

32. Unrecorded Interview with Sophie Sidor, C. Chorniawy, October 19, 1984.

33. Interview with Peter Warwa, C. Chorniawy, January 21, 1985.
Unrecorded Interview with Lena Timo, C. Chorniawy, January 28, 1985.

34. Unrecorded Interview with Lena Timo, C. Chorniawy, January 28, 1985.

35. Ann Scraba, Christine Ewasiuk Forth, *The Sorochan Family in Canada, 1900-1983*. The Sorochan Family Reunion Committee: 1983, p.19.

36. *Dreams and Destinies*, p. 226.

37. Ibid., pp. 226-7
Interview with John Ziganash, C. Chorniawy, September 18, 1984.

38. *Dreams and Destinies*, p.227.

39. Ibid., pp.227-8.
Paul Yuzyk, "Religious Life," in *A Heritage in Transition*, Manoly Lupul, ed., Toronto: 1982, p.154.
Alberta Historic Sites Service, Site Information Form, File No. R344.

40. *Dreams and Destinies*, pp. 228-9.

41. Unrecorded Interview with Lena Timo, C. Chorniawy, January 28, 1985.

42. *Dreams and Destinies*, p. 12.

43. Petition to the Deputy Minister, Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa December 2, 1918. Public Archives of Canada.

44. Figure 15 is based on Certificates of Title and Transfer Documents. The original spelling of names in these documents have been retained.

45. Affadavit from D.T. Townsend to the Townsite Department of the CPR, April 24, 1929. Provincial Archives of Alberta 65.74/537.

46. *Edmonton Journal*, February 2, 1929.

47. *Dreams and Destinies*, pp. 12, 101.

48. Ibid., pp. 96-6, 98, 101.

49. Ibid., pp. 70, 85, 87, 90, 92.

50. Ibid., pp. 58, 69.

51. Ibid., p. 101.

52. Ibid., p. 76.

53. Ibid., pp. 86, 90-92, 96, 98, 102, 104.

54. Ibid., pp. 23-4, 29.

55. Ibid., p. 24.

56. Ibid., pp. 55, 58-9, 68, 165-66, 173.
Marunchak, pp. 485-6.

57. Ibid., pp. 69, 71.

58. Ibid., pp. 82, 84, 88-89, 91, 94, 97, 99.

59. Ibid., p. 104.

60. Ibid., p. 122.

61. Ibid.

62. Ibid., p. 24.
63. Government of the Province of Alberta. Office of the Fire Commissioner. Inspection Report, June 2, 1944. Andrew Town Files, 1935-57, Provincial Archives of Alberta 67.4/11.

64. *Dreams and Destinies*, pp. 73, 83, 9, 92, 94, 96, 100, 102.

65. Ibid., pp. 43, 46, 190.

66. Ibid., pp. 55, 173, 178.

67. Government of the Province of Alberta. Office of the Fire Commissioner. Inspection Report, June 2, 1940 and June 2, 1944. Andrew Town Files, 1935-57, Provincial Archives of Alberta 67.4/11.

68. Department of Municipal Affairs: Andrew 1941-72, Provincial Archives of Alberta 78.133/1024 2.

69. *Dreams and Destinies*, 25, 109.

70. Ibid., pp. 25, 60-62, 177-8. Alberta General Insurance Company, December 23, 1953. Provincial Archives of Alberta 82.147/4.

71. Cancellation of Business Licenses in Andrew, 1949-67, Provincial Archives of Alberta 74.284/56-81. Alberta General Insurance Company, Provincial Archives of Alberta 82.147/4.

72. *Dreams and Destinies*, p. 64.

Chapter Four:

LAND USE: THE LUZAN GROCERY STORE LOT

A. Surface Covering

The Luzan grocery store was built in the fall of 1927 by Alexander Bockanesky on NW Section 36, Township 55, Range 16, West of the 4th Meridian. Township 55 in Range 16 was surveyed in 1892 by Arthur Wheeler and his report deserves mention in full:

> In this Township the land is more heavily rolling than that lying to the north and east.
>
> The westerly and northerly one-thirds are open, alternating with bush and bluffs of poplar and cottonwood with willow bush and patches of thick willows. The remaining portion of the Township is open rolling land with scattered bunches of small poplar, willow and scrub.
>
> Fuel, fencing and building logs are plentiful in the northerly and westerly parts but in the remaining portion the poplar is too small to be of much service.
>
> The soil generally is a black sandy loam averaging 15" in depth with a clay or sand subsoil. In the north-west corner, gravel and stones are found on the flats.
>
> A number of shallow [word illegible] traverse the Township from west to east opening onto the more level country in the latter direction. There is no water in any of these worth mentioning, except that in passing through sections 1 and 2 where there are a number of deep pools of good spring water.
>
> The Township is well suited for grazing purposes, the vegetation throughout being luxurious in growth and furnishing excellent feed.
>
> There are a few patches of good hayland.
>
> Generally the Township may be considered as well adapted to aricultural pursuits and with one exception, viz: that surface water is very scarce, would be specially so for stock raising; however judging by the character of the soil, it would not be difficult to obtain water by digging.
>
> The trail from Beaver Lake to Victoria passes through the center of the Township.[1]

The township had been surveyed previously in 1884 by T. Kains who also mentioned the undulating country, the clumps of willow and poplar, the ponds and swamps and a number of cart trails.[2]

Specifically, the quarter section of land on which the grocery store was built was wooded in the northeast (willows and poplars) and the soil was black loam to a depth of about twelve inches with a gravel subsoil. There was natural pasture land in the southwest corner bordered on the north east by a slough. The rest of the quarter section was suitable for cultivation.[3]

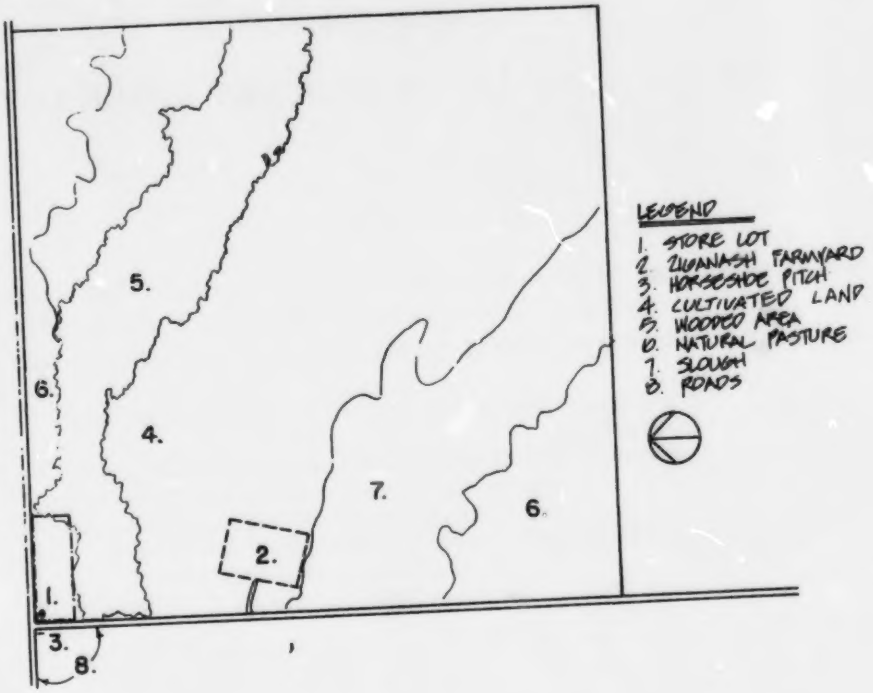


Figure 19: Ziganash farm NW36-55-16-W4 ca. 1927.

B. The Beginning, 1901-1927

When Alexander Bockanesky constructed his store on NW 36, the quarter section was owned by Nick Ziganash, the son of a Romanian father and a Romanian/Ukrainian mother.[4] The original owner was Konstantin Pridi, a Romanian from Bukovyna who lived on the quarter section from 1901-1907. During his occupancy, Pridie built a log house, a stable-granary and a chicken coop, he dug a well and he cropped eight acres.[5] In 1907, Nick Ziganash acquired title to the quarter section and during the years he owned the property he added two miles of fencing and broke and cropped 50 acres.[6]

The store was located in the northwest corner on approximately one acre of land which had been used by the Ziganash family to grow potatoes. There was a dirt road along the western and the northern boundaries of the quarter section and the store was built facing west about 10 feet from the north-south road and ten feet from the east-west road.[7] In the fall of 1927, Bockanesky also constructed a one-person outhouse approximately 40 feet behind the store: it is unclear whether this outhouse was directly behind or south-east of the store. Unlike the store, it was never painted.[8]

Because the land on which the store was built had been used for growing potatoes, it was entirely fenced in. The fence along the western boundary consisted of tamarack posts and spruce rails nailed horizontally to the posts. The fence along the northern, southern and eastern boundaries of the lot was about 5-1/2 feet high and was constructed of posts and four strands of barbed wire. Four strands were used because the area around the potato

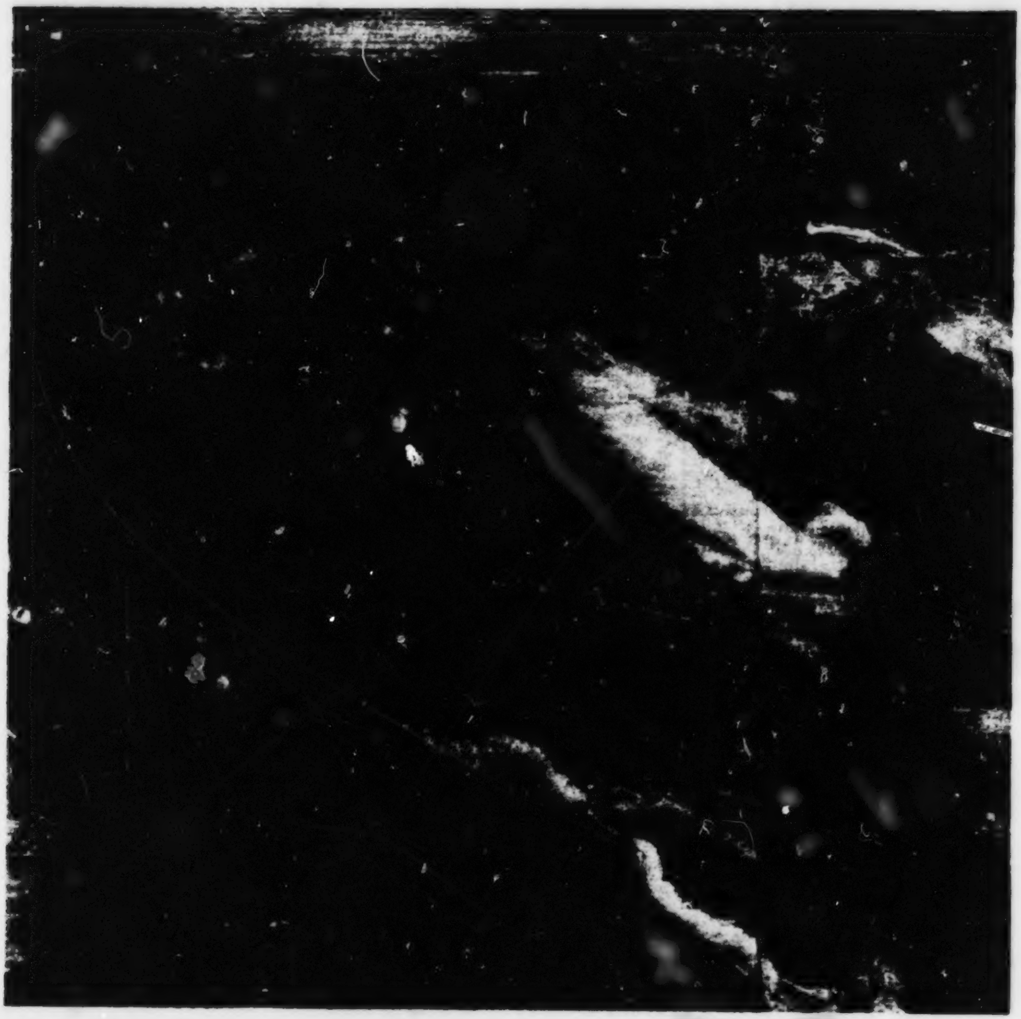


Figure 20: NW36-55-16-W4, 1962. The grocery store was located on the clear patch of land in the north-west corner of the farm. The farmyard was about one quarter of a mile from the store. Note the pasture behind the acre on which the store was located, the wooded area across the north-east part of the farm, the area suitable for cultivation in the center portion, the slough in the south-east and the pastureland in the south-east corner.

patch was used for grazing cattle and Nick Ziganash wanted to ensure that the cattle would not trample the potatoes. The Ziganash family was provided with access to the land by a gate in the fence along the southern boundary, near the road. When Alexander Bockanesky constructed the store, he put in a five foot wide gate in the fence along the northern boundary to provide access for a wagon. He also put in a gate in the fence along the western boundary to allow customers and friends access to the building. The gate was hinged on the north side and was about five feet high and four feet wide. It was constructed of rough boards and nailed vertically to 2x4 inch pieces of wood.[9]

There was a boardwalk from the gate to the front door of the store. It was roughly 2-1/2 feet wide and about 10 feet long, and consisted of boards laid across two 2x4 inch pieces of wood. There was a step about two feet wide and as long as the doorway in front of the door.[10]

Water was provided by a well behind the store which was dug by Alexander's son, John, about one week after the store was completed.[11] The well was three feet square and 10 feet deep, and water was drawn up with a bucket and rope attached to a pulley. There was a home-made shiplap cover on the well.

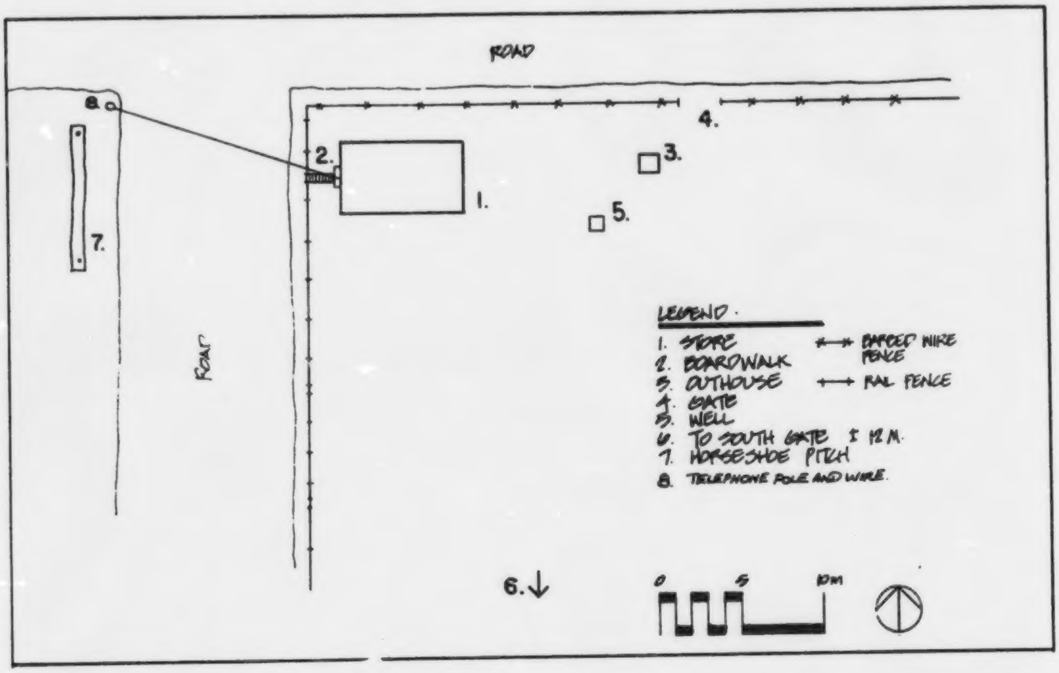
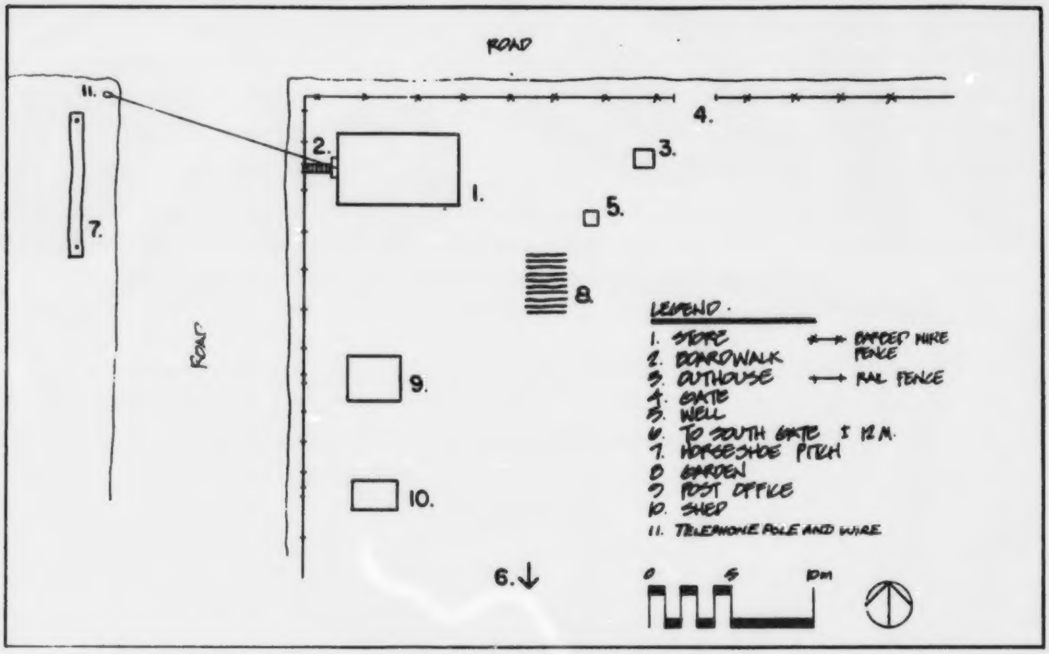

ROAD
8.
2.
1.
3.
4.
5.
7.
ROAD
LEGEND.
1. STORE
2. BOARDWALK
3. OUTHOUSE
4. GATE
5. WELL
6. TO SOUTH GATE ± 1/2 M.
7. HORSESHOE PITCH
8. TELEPHONE POLE AND WIRE.
BARBED WIRE FENCE
RAIL FENCE
6.↓
0
5
10M

Figure 21: Luzan grocery store lot plan. The Beginning, 1927.

Because the store was newly constructed there were no repairs. Maintenance was confined to sweeping the floor, washing and oiling the floor once during the summer, sweeping the boardwalk during the winter months and digging a trench and piling dirt around the base of the building to a height of 2-1/2 feet when the weather got cold. When the latter was done, tar paper was placed around the base to protect the wood (see Figure 34).[12]

There was a horseshoe pitch west of the store across the road which was used during the summer months: since there were no ditches along the roads at this time, spectators could sit on the grass around the pitch or on the fence in front of the store.[13]


ROAD
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LEGEND.
1. STORE
2. BOARDWALK
3. OUTHOUSE
4. GATE
5. WELL
6. TO SOUTH GATE ± 12 M.
7. HORSESHOE PITCH
8 GARDEN
9 POST OFFICE
10. SHED
11. TELEPHONE POLE AND WIRE
BARBED WIRE FENCE
RAIL FENCE
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5
10m

Figure 22: Luzan grocery store lot plan. Refinement, 1928-9.

C. Refinement, 1928-29

In the spring of 1928, two buildings were added to the lot. The first was a post office (Appendix 5) and it was either moved from the Ziganash farmyard or from another location (the post office was originally in a lean-to attached to the Ziganash house). It was positioned 25 to 30 feet south of the store and, like the latter, it faced west. The post office was clad in unpainted spruce siding and measured only 8 x 10 feet, but it was sufficient since farmers did not all come at once to collect their mail.[14]

The second building was a shed approximately eight feet long and six feet wide. It was located about 15 feet south of the post office and like the other two buildings on the lot, it faced west. The shed, which was constructed by Alexander Bockanesky and his sons, had two rooms, one for coal storage and the other for wood, coal oil and garden tools. Like the outhouse and the post office, it was unpainted.[15]

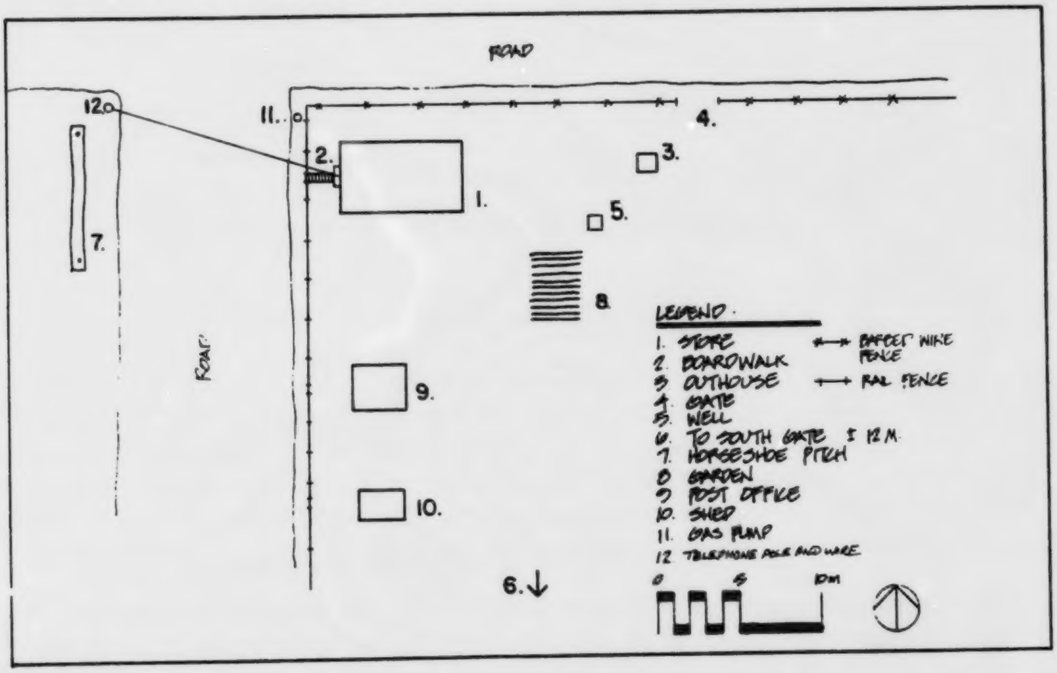
In the spring of 1928 Alexander also dug a garden behind and roughly in between the store and the post office. It was eight to 10 feet long and consisted of five rows of potatoes, two to three rows of corn, two rows of onions, one row of garlic and one row of peas, all seeded by hand in an east-west direction.[16]

Maintenance of the store continued as before while that of the post office was confined to rudimentary housekeeping. There was virtually no maintenance of the shed. It is possible that Alexander cut any wild grass with a scythe but this was rare. He weeded the garden, however, on a regular basis.[17]

D. Stabilization, 1930-39

The only alteration to the lot during this period was the addition after 1930 of one gasoline pump west and slightly north of the store. The Imperial Oil Company suppied the gas.[18] Maintenance of the store, the post office and the lot continued as before and there were no changes to the buildings except for normal weathering. The horseshoe pitch across the road continued to provide recreation for local inhabitants.

In 1939, for reasons which are discussed below, Alexander decided to move the store and the shed to the townsite of Andrew. The post office was moved as well, first to a location near Andrew, then to Willingdon and finally to the Shandro Museum.[19]


ROAD
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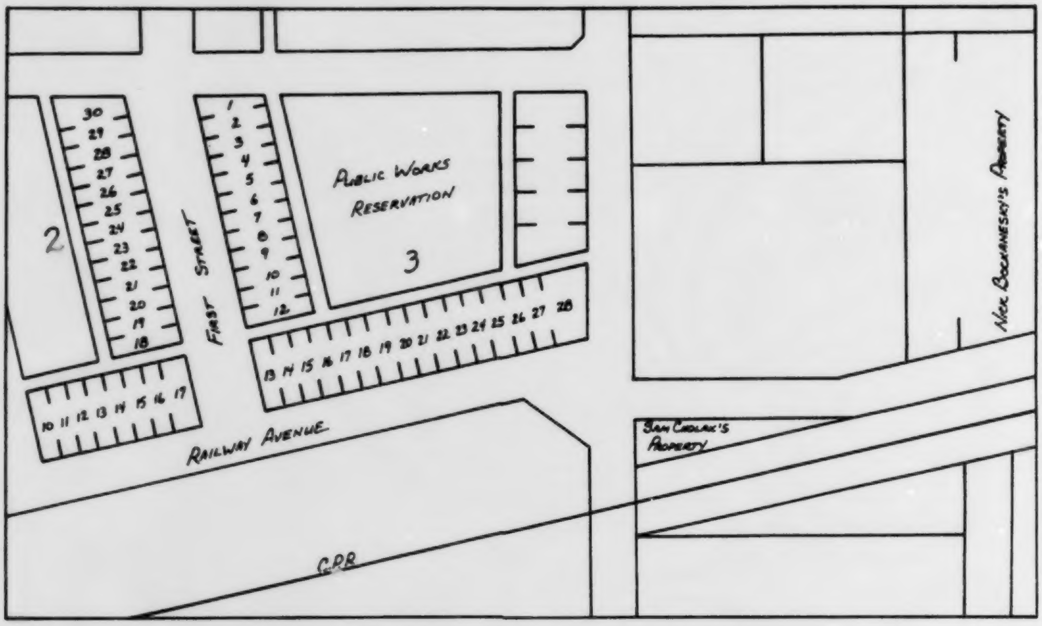
LEGEND.
1. STORE
2. BOARDWALK
3. OUTHOUSE
4. GATE
5. WELL
6. TO SOUTH GATE ± 12 M.
7. HORSESHOE PITCH
8 GARDEN
9 POST OFFICE
10. SHED
11. GAS PUMP
12 TELEPHONE POLE AND WIRE
BARBED WIRE FENCE
RAIL FENCE
0
5
10m

Figure 23: Luzan grocery store lot plan. Stabilization, 1930-9.

E. A New Location in Andrew, 1939-46

In 1939, Alexander Bockanesky's son, Nick, was given the mail delivery contract for the Andrew area which necessitated his move to the townsite. Because Alexander could not read or write, and because his knowledge of the English language was limited, he relied on Nick to do virtually all of the ordering and other paperwork connected with the operation of the store. Alexander had two options, either to close the store or to move it to Andrew. He chose the latter. Another factor influencing his decision was the fact that one of Nick Ziganash's sons, either John or George, received the contract to deliver mail in the Czahar district which meant that the post office would be closed. The post office contributed significantly to the amount of business in the store, expecially on Tuesdays and Saturdays when the mail was delivered[20] and, without it, it is conceivable that Alexander Bockanesky would not have been able to make a living. By 1939, roads had been improved considerably and it would not be inconvenient or unusual for local farmers to travel to Andrew to make necessary purchases.


30
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23
22
21
20
19
18
2
10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17
First Street
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
Public Works Reservation
3
13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28
Railway Avenue
C.P.R.
Nick Bockanesky's Property
Sam Cholak's Property

Figure 24: A new location in Andrew, 1939.

The store was moved to the property of Alexander's son-in-law, Sam Cholak, on the eastern edge of the townsite. The property was one acre in size and the store was positioned in the north west corner facing west toward the town. The shed was also moved from its original location and placed south of the store. There was a path east of the store to the Cholak home with a garden on either side, and when it was wet, this path was covered with boards. There was a barn, another garden, a pig shed and a chicken coop east of the house, a clothes line south of the house and a storage shed, a coal shed and an outhouse southeast of the house. Alexander had a still in Andrew hidden in a haystack behind the barn.[21]

The only change to the lot during this period was the removal in the 1940s of the animal shelters after the town of Andrew requested that Sam Cholak get rid of his livestock.[22]

Figure 25: Sam Cholak.

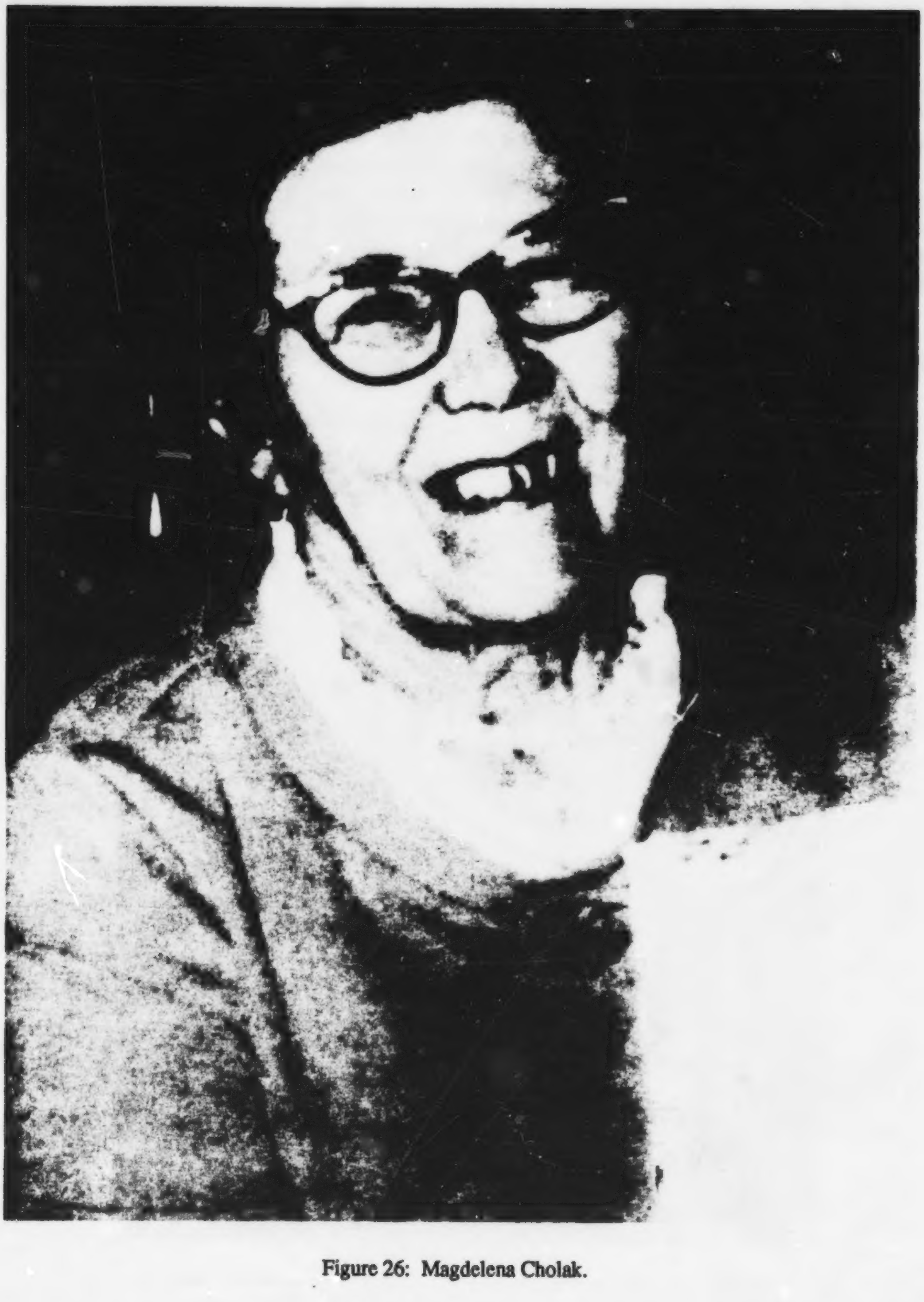


Figure 26: Magdelena Cholak.

There were a number of changes to the store after its move to Andrew. Period photographs dicate that additional signs were added to the exterior of the building, that there was a wooden step in front of the door and that a rail was added in front of the building. Shortly after its move, the store was wired for electricity by Canadian Utilities in Vegreville. Other alterations included removal of the telephone, the addition of an eavestrough, the replacement of a broken window in the north elevation of the living quarters and the placement of wood shavings in the attic for insulation. The furnishings inside the store remained virtually the same, and Alexander continued to pile dirt around the base of the building during the winter months. He also continued to maintain the building and the land immediately around it as he had on the Ziganash property.[23]

Figure 27: Alexander Bockanesky and Sam Cholak in the store yard, Andrew.

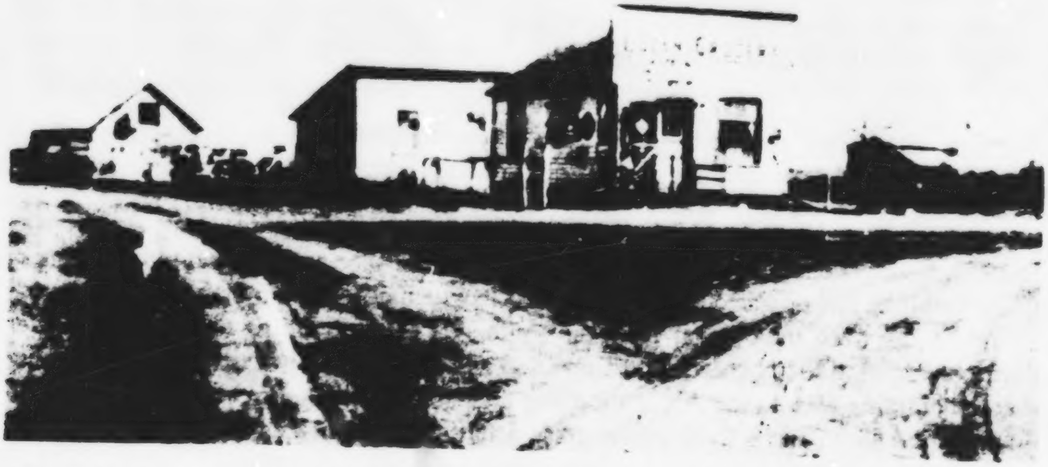


Figure 28: The grocery store on Sam Cholak's property in Andrew. Note the signs, the rail in front of the store, the small shed (right) which was moved to Andrew along with the store, the Cholak house (behind the store) and the Cholak barn.

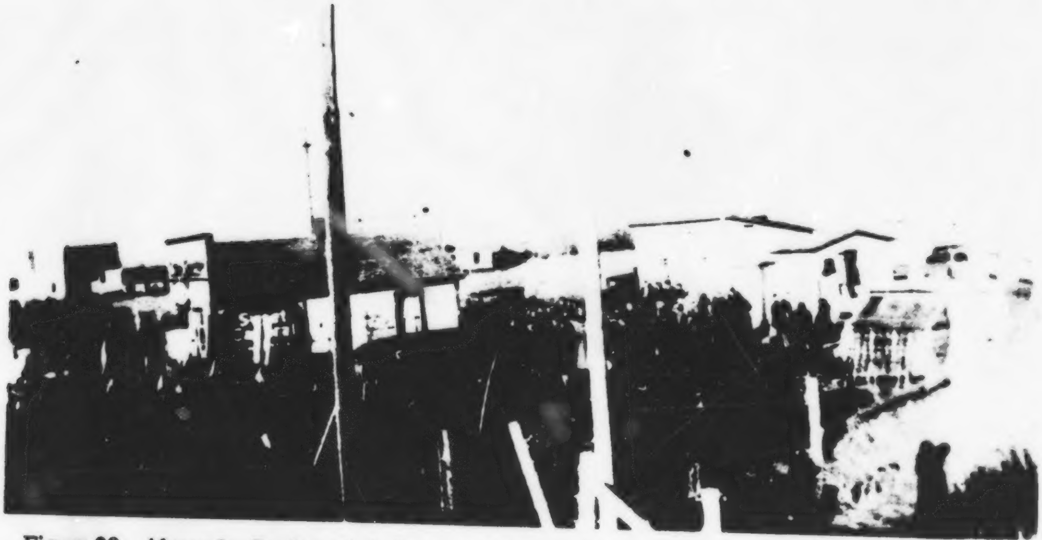


Figure 29: Alexander Bockanesky's funeral, Andrew, 1946. Note the signs on the store, the small shed (right), and the Cholak house.

F. Decline, 1946-72

Alexander Bockanesky died in 1946 and the building began to steadily deteriorate after his death. Sam and Madgelena Cholak kept the store operational for a few years, but because competition from other establishments in Andrew was considerable, and because neither had the necessary time to devote to running the store, it was closed. During the time the store was still open, until 1949, Sam Cholak's son, Mike, then his other son, Lawrence, lived in the building because the family home was small and crowded. Mrs. Magdelena Cholak altered the interior by rearranging many of the furnishings, adding flowered curtains, papering the walls and covering the floor with linoleum and rugs. A closet also may have been added.[24]

The only significant change to the exterior of the building was the replacement of the original designed pane of glass in the front window with a plain pane after it had been broken.[25]

In 1953, Kerek Olendy rented the building and opened a shoe and harness repair business (prior to this he had operated a similar business in Chipman).[26] He removed the north wall shelves and moved the counter from the south side of the building to the north. Later during this period the counter was dismantled and used for firewood. A sign indicating that the building was a shoe repair shop was attached to the exterior west wall above the door. Period photographs show considerable deterioration, indicating that maintenance and repair were minimal.[27]

Figure 30: Kerek Olendy, operator of a shoe and harness repair shop in the grocery store, photographed in the 1960s.

G. Move to the U.C.H.V. 1972-85

In 1972, Mike Cholak donated the building to the U.C.H.V. There is evidence of substantial repairs: the building was repainted, the chimney was rebuilt from the roof up, the trim, door and window casings and corner boards were replaced and areas of the roof and siding were repaired.[28] Parts of the interior walls were also repaired and a substantial part of the floor was replaced due to severe deterioration.[29]

Endnotes

Chapter Four: Land Use: The Luzan Grocery Store Lot

1. Arthur Wheeler, "Field Notes. Subdivision Survey Township 55 Range 16 West of the 4th Meridian." 1892.

2. Townships West of the Fourth Initial Meridian - Range xvi, p. 201.

3. Wheeler, p. 29. Alberta Energy and Natural Resources Air Photo Data Service. Roll AS816, Print 56. May 15, 1962.

4. Interview with John Ziganash, C. Chorniawy, September 18, 1984.
Unrecorded Interview with John Ziganash, C. Chorniawy, December 12, 1984.

5. Application for a Homestead Patent, October 17, 1904. Provincial Archives of Alberta, No. 758823.

6. North Alberta Land Registration Office, Edmonton, Certificate of Title 104-Z-5 and Transfer Document 1369 DB.

7. Interview with John Ziganash, C. Chorniawy, September 18, 1984.
Unrecorded Interview with John Ziganash, C. Chorniawy, December 12, 1984.

8. Ibid. Unrecorded Interview with John Bockanesky, C. Chorniawy, December 17, 1984.
Telephone Interview with George Ziganash, C. Chorniawy, October 2, 1984.

9. Unrecorded Interview with John Ziganash, C. Chorniawy, December 12, 1984.
Telephone Interviews with John Ziganash, C. Chorniawy, July 10, 1985, and August 8, 1985.

10. Ibid.

11. Unrecorded Interview with John Bockanesky, C. Chorniawy, December 17, 1984.
Telephone Interview with John Bockanesky, C. Chorniawy, November 12, 1985.

12. Interview with John Gushaty, C. Chorniawy, February 6, 1985.
Unrecorded Interview with Kay Ilnicki, C. Chorniawy, December 17, 1984.
Unrecorded Interview with Lena Timo, C. Chorniawy, January 28, 1985.
Telephone Interview with Mike Cholak, C. Chorniawy, December 5, 1985.

13. Interview with John Gushaty, C. Chorniawy, February 6, 1985.

14. Unrecorded Interview with John Ziganash, C. Chorniawy, December 12, 1984.

15. Ibid.

16. Unrecorded Interview with John Ziganash, C. Chorniawy, December 12, 1984.

17. Unrecorded Interview with John Ziganash, C. Chorniawy, December 12, 1984.

18. Dun and Bradstreet, March 1930.
Interview with John Gushaty, C. Chorniawy, February 6, 1985.
Interview with Peter Warwa, C. Chorniawy, January 24, 1985.
Interview with Nick Bockanesky, H. Dytyniak, May 29, 1979.

19. Interview with John Ziganash, C. Chorniawy, September 18, 1984. Nick Ziganash continued to own NW36 until 1936 when he went bankrupt and Credit Foncier Franco Canadian acquired ownership (Certificate of Title 210-H-82). Nick's son, George, bought the land in 1958 (Certificate of Title 100-

D-169) and during the 16 years he owned the property, he built a new house (the old one burned), a garage and a barn, he put in power and water systems, he purchased some portable granaries and he cultivated about 80 acres (Unrecorded Interview with George Ziganash, C. Chorniawy, November 14, 1984, and Andrew Town Files, Crosland Peacock, Edmonton Ltd. Preliminary Report, August 14, 1957. Provincial Archives of Alberta 67.4/12a). In 1974 the land was sold to John Bohaychuk (Certificate of Title 67-S-273) who demolished all the old log buildings. Bohaychuk grew rape seed for the first two years then stopped because the soil was too sandy to farm profitably. The family used the farm as a summer retreat until 1983 when it was sold to Clemence and Emily Baier (Unrecorded Interview with Hohn Bohaychuk, C. Chorniawy, November 21, 1884; and Certificate of Title 832-278-968).

20. Interview with John Ziganash, C. Chorniawy, September 18, 1984.
Telephone Interview with George Ziganash, C. Chorniawy, October 2, 1984.

21. Unrecorded Interview with Mike Cholak, C. Chorniawy, August 15, 1984.

22. Ibid.

23. Ibid. Telephone Interview with Mike Cholak, C. Chorniawy, October 4, 1984.

24. Ibid.

25. Unrecorded Interview with Mike Cholak, C. Chorniawy, August 15, 1984.

26. Department of Industry and Tourism, Licensing of Trades and Businesses Branch. License No. C 4841. Cancellation of Businesses Licenses in Andrew, 1947-67, Provincial Archives of Alberta 74.284/77.

27. Unrecorded Interview with Mike Cholak, C. Chorniawy, August 15, 1984.

28. Telephone Interview with Hugh O'Brien, C. Chorniawy, February 7, 1985.
Telephone Interview with Tony Mokry, C. Chorniawy, March 8, 1985.

29. Telephone Interview with Tony Mokry, C. Chorniawy, March 8, 1985.

Chapter Five:

THE STRUCTURAL HISTORY OF THE LUZAN GROCERY STORE: AS-BUILT, 1927

A. Exterior Structural Details

i. General Description

The Luzan grocery store was constructed by Charles Gordon of the Mundare Lumber Company[1] with materials purchased in Mundare. Gordon was aided in the construction by Alexander Bockanesky and his sons George, Nick and Bill, and by Nick Ziganash who also helped Alexander haul lumber, glass, nails and other building supplies. The building was completed in a short period of time— within one to one and a half months.[2] At the time of the store's construction, Alexander, who was sixty-one years old, had retired from farming and was helping Nick Ziganash during the threshing season by maintaining and oiling the relevant machinery.[3] He wanted something more to occupy his time and

> Rather than retire and do nothing, Alexander saw a need for little store where the farmers in that district could get groceries and other essential items.[4]

Alexander chose the Ziganash homestead as the location for his business because he and Nick were good friends, because there was an available, clear piece of land and because area farmers and potential customers were already going to the post office on the Ziganash quarter section of land to collect their mail.[5]

The nature of the grocery store was reflected in its size. It was a small building measuring approximately 14-1/2 by 24-1/2 feet which was divided into two rooms — a purchasing area and a living area. Its small size is indicative of Alexander's intention of selling only the basic necessities and, perhaps due to his relatively advanced age, of not expanding his business.

The building rested on a rock foundation[6] and was approximately six inches off the ground. Like other structures in east-central Alberta constructed during this period, it had a boomtown front. The entire building was clad in cove shiplap spruce siding, and a spruce skirting board with a sloped spruce drip on top was present on all elevations.[7] Shortly after its construction, the walls were painted a creamy yellow while the trim (window casings, corner boards, etc.) was painted brown.[8]

ii. West Elevation

There was a drip cap along the top of the boomtown facade and underneath a spruce quarter round was nailed to the siding. Spruce corner boards were attached to the north and south edges of the entire wall.[9] There was a doorway 936 mm from the northern end of the wall. Two doors covered this opening, an outer storm door and an inner main door.[10] The storm door was attached by two hinges to the casing on the north side of the doorway and it opened outward to the north. It was constructed of unfinished V-joint tongue and groove boards. There was a diamond-shaped windowin the upper portion of the door. The door was kept closed with a metal thumb latch which fit into a catch attached to the south door casing.[11]

The inner door was painted the same colour as the building. It too was attached with metal hinges and swung into the building to the north. There was a solid piece of glass in the upper portion of the door, a horizontal panel in the middle and two vertical panels in the lower portion. There was a lock under the door knob and the door was locked with a skeleton key.[12]

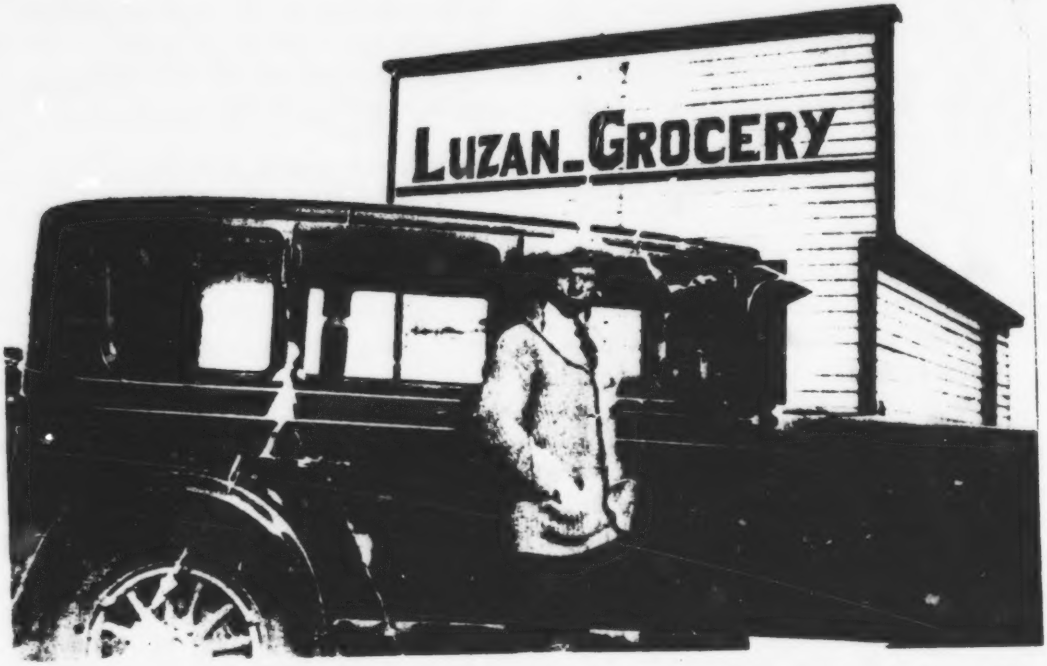


Figure 31: Nick Bockanesky in front of the grocery store. Note the sign and the telephone wire attached to the front of the building.

One window was situated 704 mm from the south end of the wall.[13] Approximately two-thirds of the window was plain solid glass while the upper third was designed glass.[14] During the winter months, this window was covered with a storm window which was held in place with four metal turn buttons. The top third of the storm window consisted of three small panes of glass while the bottom two-thirds consisted of four larger panes.[15] During the summer months, the storm window was kept in the shed.

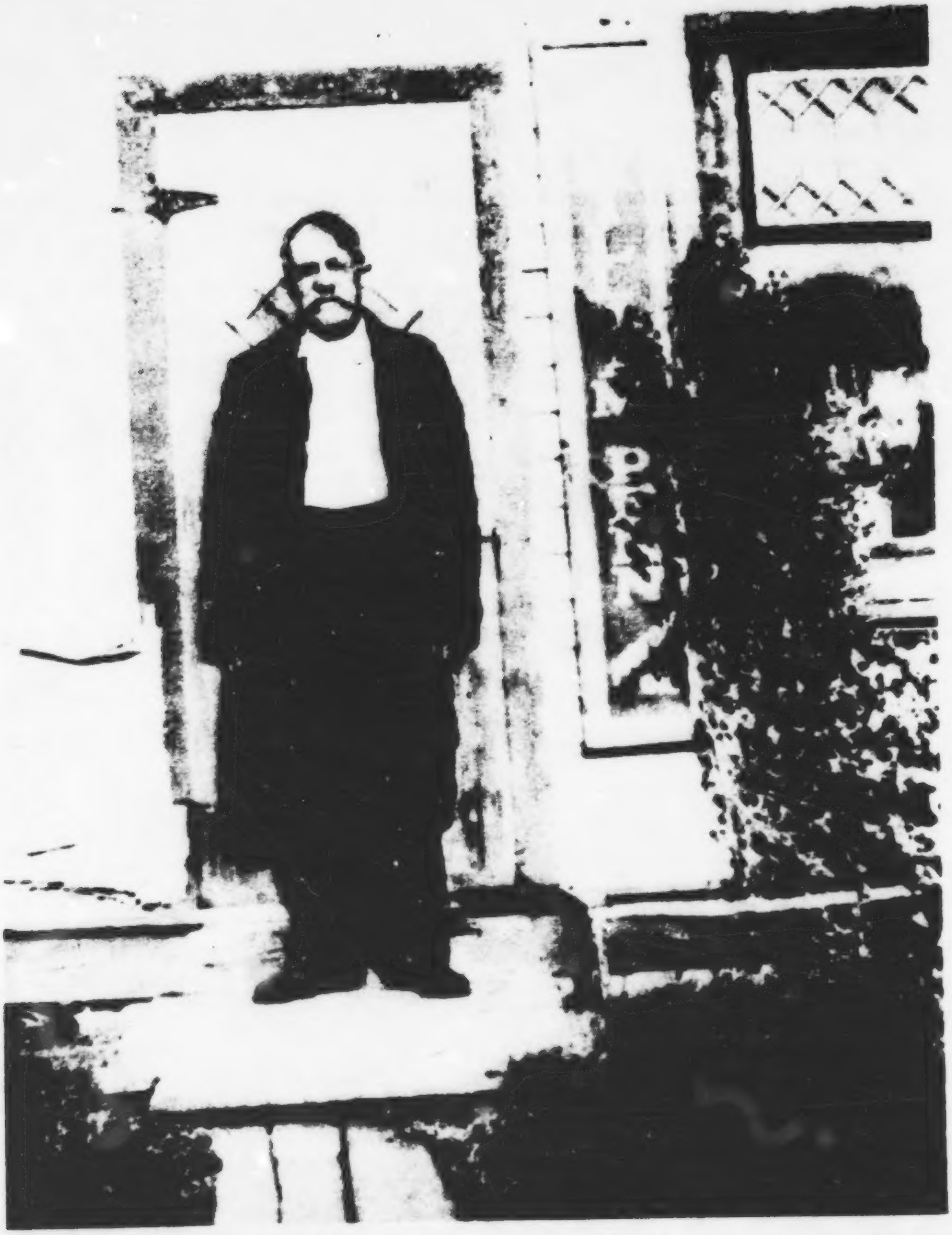


Figure 32: Alexander Bockanesky in front of the store shortly after its move to Andrew. Note the upper window.

Between the door and the window, about even in height with the top of the window casing, was a porcelain insulator which anchored the telephone wire. The wire was attached to a telephone pole (the poles ran north-south across the road from the building.[16] Across the top of the boomtown front the words "LUZAN - GROCERY" were painted with black paint.

iii. East Elevation

The top of this wall was bordered with a spruce wall fascia, a quarter round trim and a spruce fascia. The edges were covered with spruce corner boards.[17]

There were two openings in this elevation, one to the living area and one to the attic. The former opening was covered with two doors, an outer storm door and an inner door. The storm door was constructed in the same way and with the same materials as the front storm door. The catch too was similar and there was a diamond shaped window in the upper portion. It was attached with two hinges to the south side of the door casing and swung outward to the south.[18] The inner door was also attached to the south casing and swung into the living area to the south. It resembled the front door except that the window consisted of four panes of glass. It was painted the same colour as the front door and was locked in the same manner.[19]

The door to the attic was constructed with cove shiplap spruce siding. The door was attached to the north side of the wall by two hinges, and it swung outward to the north. There was a clasp mounted on its southern edge which fit into a catch attached to the siding. This door was painted creamy yellow.[20] A wooden ladder with six rungs provided access to the attic door.[21]

Spruce shiplap sheathing applied to the back of the boomtown facade with spruce corner boards on either side.[22]

iv. North and South Elevations

Except for the windows, there were no distinguishing features in either of these walls. Both were bordered along the top with spruce wall fascia boards and along the sides with spruce corner boards.[23]

The window in the north elevation was 5291 mm from the western edge of the wall. It consisted of an upper and lower sash. During the winter the window was covered with a storm window held in place by four metal turn buttons. The storm window consisted of four panes of glass and three venting holes along the bottom.[24]

The window in the south elevation was 1186 mm from the eastern edge of the wall. This window, as well as the storm window which was placed over it during the winter months, were similar in appearance and construction as the windows in the north elevation.[25] Both storm windows were kept in the shed during the summer months: prior to the shed's existence, they were kept on the building.

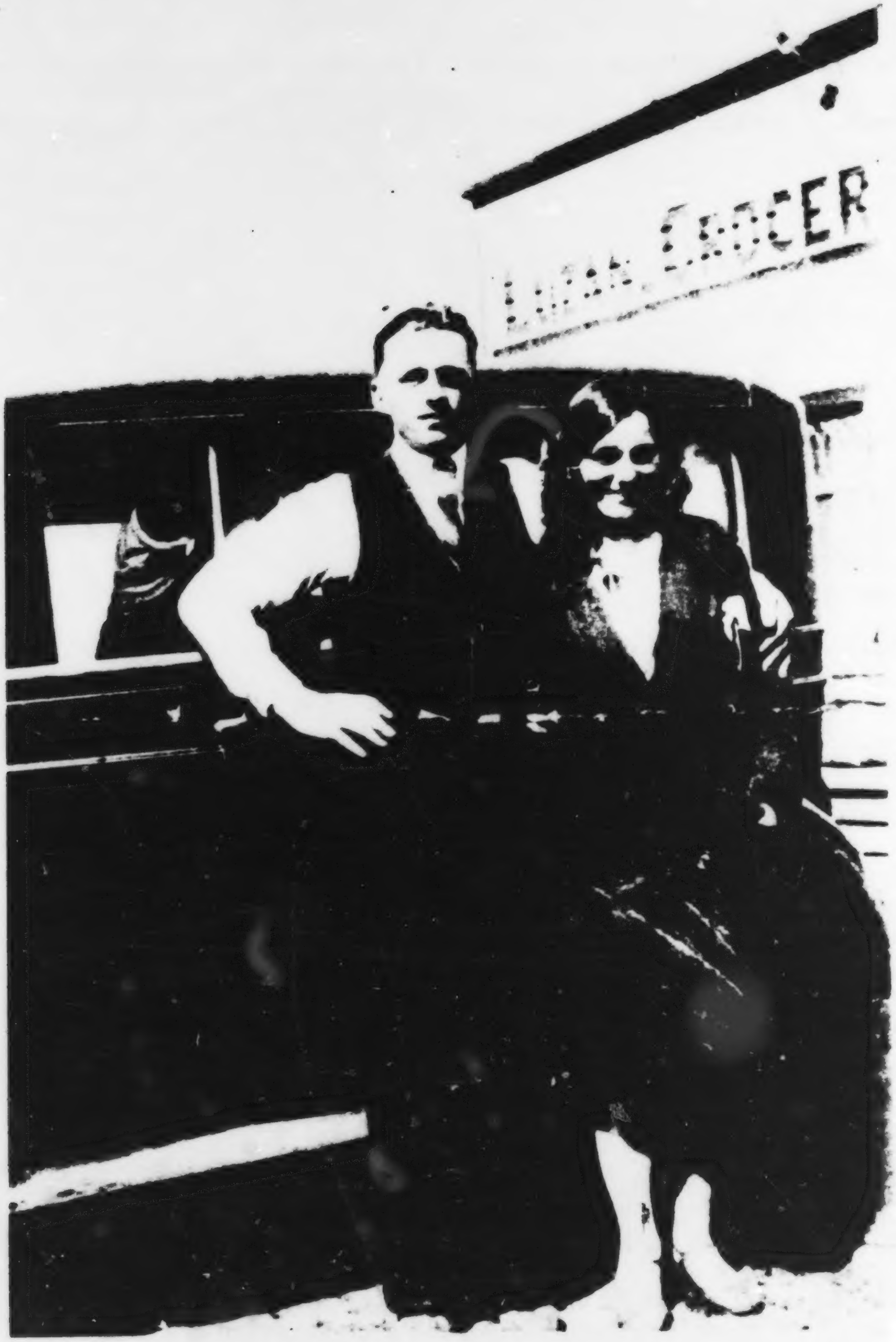

LUZAN GROCER

Figure 33: Luzan grocery store in Andrew.

v. Roof

The roof was clad with cedar shingles which were nailed to the spruce shiplap sheathing covering the spruce roof rafters. Two tongue and groove boards were used as ridge boards. A brick chimney was located 3685 mm from the back side of the boomtown facade.[26]

B. Interior Structural Details

i. Purchasing Area

a. Floor and Ceiling

The purchasing area was about 4032 x 3761 mm in size, and the floor was constructed in the following manner. Spruce floor joists measuring 40 x 140 mm and spaced approximately 400 mm apart were placed on top of various sized sill beams.[27] A spruce shiplap subfloor covered with building paper was laid on top of the joists and the entire surface was then covered with edge grained, Douglas Fir tongue and groove wood flooring.[28]

The ceiling consisted of plasterboard nailed to the underside of the ceiling joists.[29] A small hook from which a coal oil lamp was hung was screwed into the ceiling above a counter which was located on the south side of the room, parallel to the south wall:[30] this counter was about 2950 mm long, 914 mm high and 640 mm wide.

b. West Elevation

This wall, like all the other exterior walls in both the purchasing area and the living area, was constructed in the following manner: from outside to inside it consisted of coved spruce shiplap siding, building paper, shiplap sheathing, a stud wall, spruce shiplap sheathing and plaster board.[31] As on all the other walls in the building, there was a spruce base board along the bottom finished with quarter round molding; the latter extended on the floor along the interior of the threshold.[32] All the interior walls, including those in the living area, were painted a creamy white,[33] while the base boards and quarter round were painted brown.

As mentioned above, there were two openings in this wall, the large front window and the doorway which was covered by two doors. There were no curtains or blinds on the window. The interior of the inner main door was similar in appearance to the exterior except for a bolt lock. The interior surface of the storm door consisted of bracing across the upper, middle and lower parts of the tongue and groove boards, with additional bracing in an "X" pattern between the middle and the lower bracing. The door was opened by a pressed metal thumb latch handle with a thumb lever, and locked by a metal hook. The diamond-shaped window was surrounded by interior glazing stop.[34]

Figure 34: Sam Cholak and Alexander Bockanesky behind the store in Andrew, early 1940s. Note the storm door, the opening to the attic and the ladder.

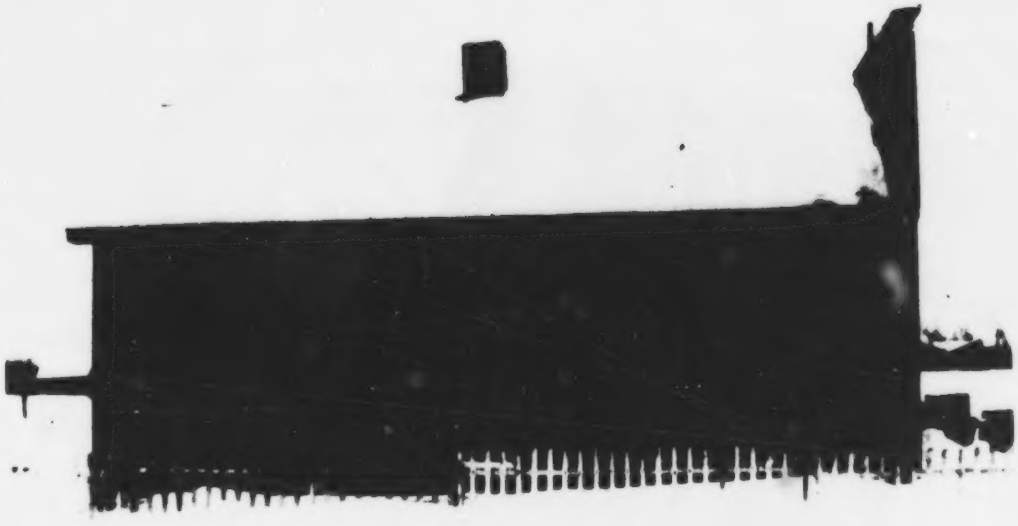


Figure 35: North Elevation of the grocery store in Andrew. Note the storm window.

There was a telephone located between the door and the window, approximately five feet above the floor.[35]

c. East Elevation

This wall was the partition wall dividing the purchasing area from the living area and consisted of plasterboard, a stud wall and plasterboard.[36] There were two openings, a door leading into the living area and a flue opening. The door was hinged on the south side and swung into the living area toward the south. It was a solid piece of wood with five horizontal panels and was painted a creamy white.[37]

A flue opening was located in the chimney brace located along this wall. The brace was also covered by plasterboard, and jutted out from the partition wall.[38] Piping from the stove, the room's only heat source, was connected to this opening.

d. North and South Elevations

There were shelves along the entire length of both walls. The shelves were 1 x 12 inch finely planed spruce common board which were either varnished or stained brown. There were four shelves along the south wall and two along the north wall, and each shelf rested on three plain black metal brackets which were attached to the wall.[39] The first shelf on the south wall was about 304 mm below the ceiling while the bottom shelf was about 919 mm above the floor and even with the top of the counter. Approximately 392 mm separated the remaining shelves.

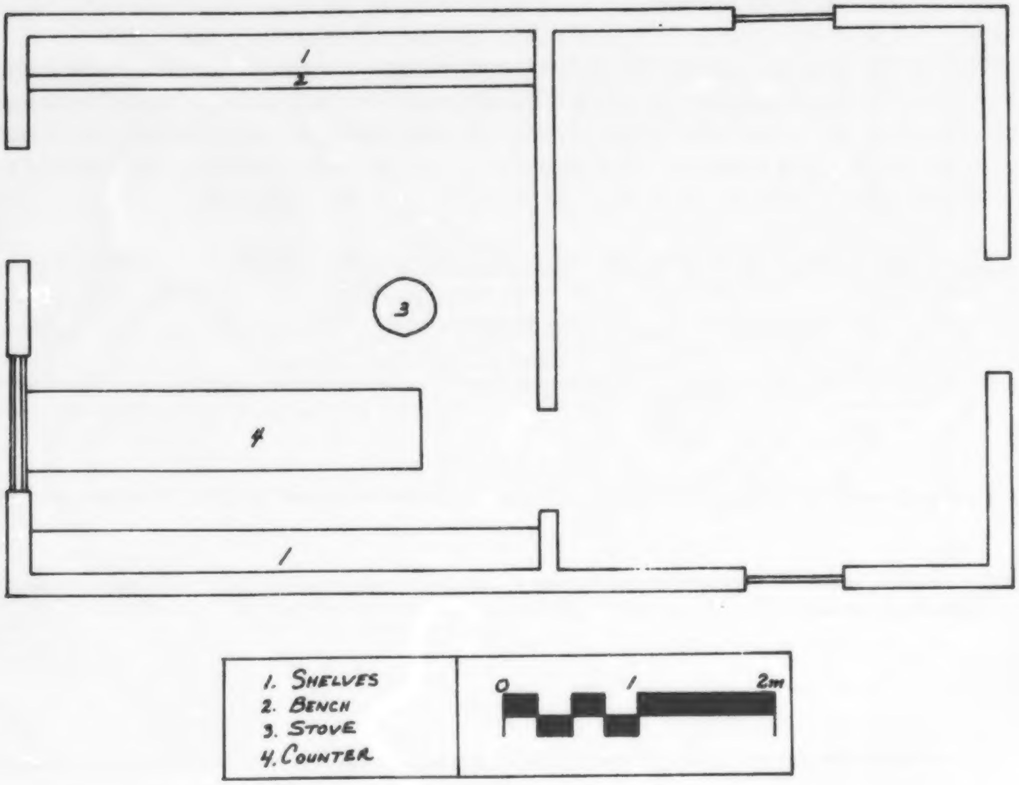


Figure 36: Luzan grocery store floor plan, 1927.

The top shelf along the north elevation was about 609 mm below the ceiling and the same distance separated it from the bottom shelf. The latter was about 1219 mm above the floor.[40] Underneath the shelves there was a bench about 406 mm high, 3750 mm long and 406 mm wide. One could sit on the bench without hitting one's head against the lowest shelf.[41]

C. Living Area

a. Floor and Ceiling

The living area was 4035 x 3183 mm in size and the floor and ceiling were constructed in the same way and with the same materials as in the purchasing area. The only difference was that in the living area there was a three foot square opening in about the middle of the room leading to a dug-out cellar used for cold storage. The door covering this opening was constructed out of floorboards, it opened to the west and there was an inset handle. Two 1 x 4 inch boards were nailed to the underside to act as braces.[42]

The ceiling had no distinguishing features.

b. West and East Elevations

There were two openings in this partition wall, a door previously described leading into the purchasing area, and a flue opening. The latter was located in the chimney brace located along this wall. The brace jutted out from the wall and was covered with plasterboard.[43] A stove pipe from a kitchen stove, the room's cooking and heat source, was attached to the flue opening. There was a mirror located on the north end of the wall.

The interior surfaces of both the storm door and the inner main door located in the east elevation have been described above. The inner door swung into the living area toward the south. The only other distinguishing feature in this elevation was a mirror located just north of the door and two pictures located just south of the door.[44]

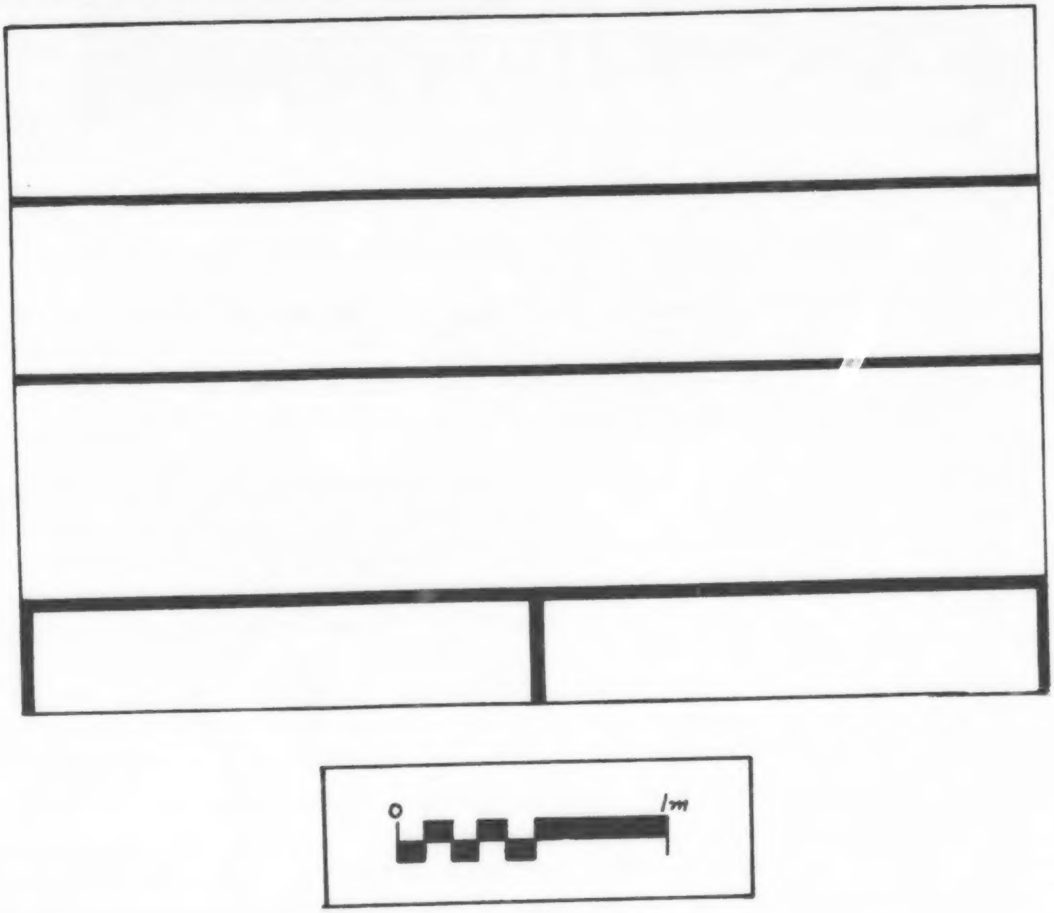


Figure 37: North wall shelving unit.

c. North and South Elevations

The windows located in both these walls have been described above. Each window was covered with a green blind which was attached to the upper sash with two blind clips.[45]

There was a shelf attached to the western end of the north elevation[46] but details concerning size, appearance and construction details are unavailable. It is possible this shelf resembled those in the purchasing area. There were two hooks attached to the western end of the south wall and Alexander hung his clothes here.[47] There was also a picture of Alexander's deceased son, John, located on this wall.

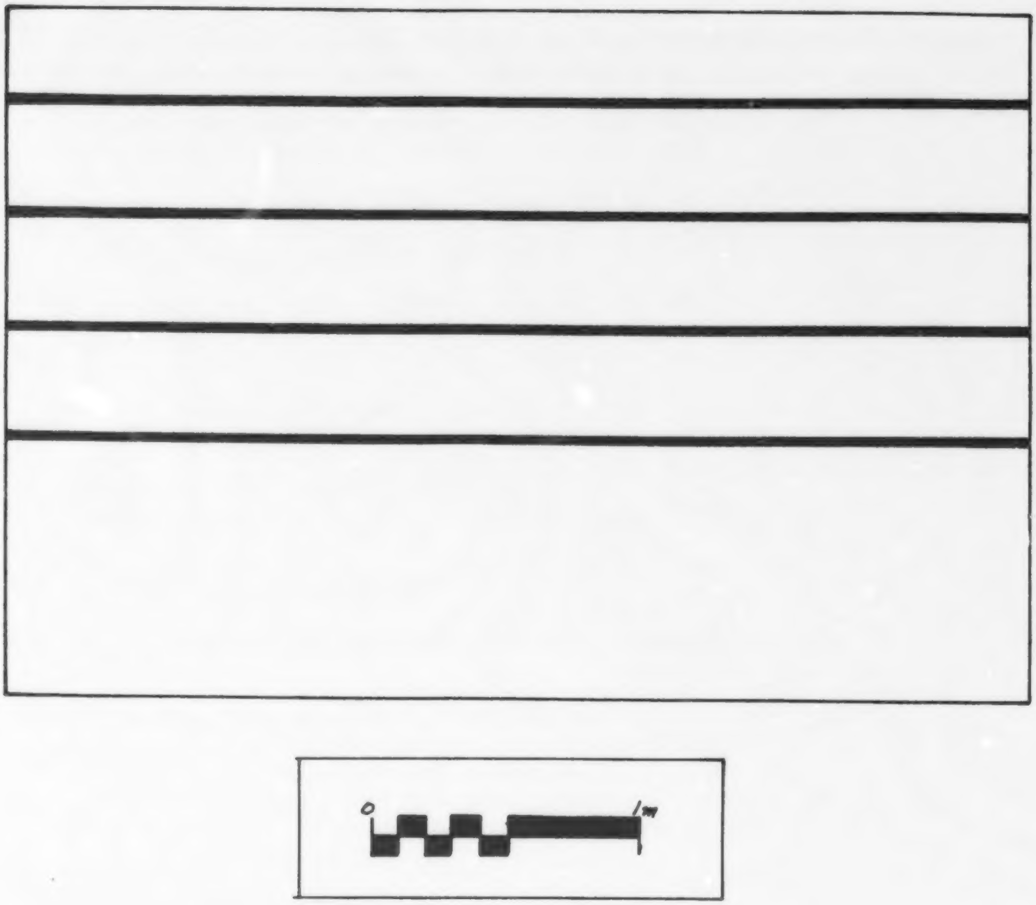


Figure 38: South wall shelving unit.

D. Attic

The floor in the attic was constructed spruce shiplap boards nailed to joists which consisted of spruce beams nailed to the east side of the rafters. The roof rafters were cut with a "bird's mouth notch" to fit over the top plate, and were butt jointed at the roof peak. Spruce posts were nailed vertically to the rafters and the ceiling joists under the line of the peak. The ends of the attic were framed with six vertical spruce studs approximately 600 mm apart, and the central pair of studs were about 300 mm from the line of the peak. The chimney rose through the attic at the centre of the width of the building and rose through the peak of the roof 3.107 m from the front of the shop.[48] The attic was used for storage on rare occasions.

E. Changes and Alterations, 1928-39

Once the grocery store was constructed, there was little repair or maintenance except for the occasional application of oil on the floor. Consequently, the building appeared more and more weathered from year to year.

Endnotes

Chapter Five: The Structural History of the Luzan Grocery Store: As-Built, 1927

1. Telephone Interview with John Drebit, H. Dytyniak, May 29, 1979.
   Telephone Interview with George Ziganash, H. Dytyniak, May 29, 1979. Mr. Ziganash said the "Imperial Lumber Company Contractors" of Mundare built the store.

2. Unrecorded Interview with John Bockanesky, C. Chorniawy, December 17, 1984.
   Interview with John Ziganash, C. Chorniawy, September 18, 1984.

3. Interview with John Ziganash, C. Chorniawy, September 18, 1984.

4. Nicholas Bockanesky, "Luzan Grocery Store", March 16, 1972.

5. Interview with John Ziganash, C. Chorniawy, September 18, 1984.

6. Ibid.

7. As Found Drawings, (AFD) Sheets 4, 5, 6 and 7.
   Unrecorded Interview with Mike Cholak, C. Chorniawy, August 15, 1984.

8. Interview with Mike Cholak, H. Dytyniak, June 21, 1979.
   Telephone Interview with John Drebit, H. Dytyniak, May 29, 1979.

9. AFD - 4.
   Provincial Archives of Alberta 81.64/2.

10. Unrecorded Interview with Mike Cholak, C. Chorniawy, August 15, 1984.

11. AFD - 21.
    Telephone Interview with John Drebit, H. Dytyniak, May 29, 1979.
    Telephone Interview with Helen Evanuk, H. Dytyniak, July 9, 1979.
    Telephone Interview with Nick Gushaty, H. Dytyniak, May 29, 1979.
    Unrecorded Interview with John Bockanesky, C. Chorniawy, December 17, 1984.
    Provincial Archives of Alberta 81.62/10, 81.64/1, and 81.62/1.

12. AFD - 18.
    Provincial Archives of Alberta 81.62/1.
    Unrecorded Interview with Mike Cholak, C. Chorniawy, August 15, 1984. Mr. Cholak said Alexander would somehow insert a butter knife between the door and the jamb for added protection.

13. AFD - 4.

14. Provincial Archives of Alberta 81.62/10.
    Unrecorded and Recorded Interviews with Mike Cholak, C. Chorniawy, August 15, 1984 and March 12, 1985. It is unknown which piece of glass is stained which colour.

15. AFD - 25.

16. AFD - 4.
    Telephone Interview with John Ziganash, C. Chorniawy, December 12, 1985.

17. AFD - 6.

18. Unrecorded Interview with John Bockanesky, C. Chorniawy, December 17, 1984.

Provincial Archives of Alberta 81.64/4.

19. Interview with Mike Cholak, H. Dytyniak, June 21, 1979.
Telephone Interview with Nick Gashaty, H. Dytyniak, May 29, 1979.

20. AFD - 6.
Provincial Archives of Alberta 81.64/4.

21. Provincial Archives of Alberta 81.64/4.

22. AFD - 6.

23. AFD - 5 and 7.

24. AFD - 25.
Provincial Archives of Alberta 81.62/8.

25. AFD - 7 and 24.

26. AFD - 12, 13 and 5.

27. AFD - 9.

28. AFD - 10.
Interview with Peter Warwa, C. Chorniawy, January 24, 1985.

29. AFD - 18.

30. Unrecorded Interview with Mike Cholak, C. Chorniawy, August 15, 1984.

31. AFD - 8.

32. AFD - 10.

33. Unrecorded Interview with Mike Cholak, C. Chorniawy, August 15, 1984.
Hugh O'Brien, Paint Chromochronology, Interior Elevations, UCHV Restoration Design, 1985.

34. AFD - 16.
Provincial Archives of Alberta 81.62/1.

35. Unrecorded and Recorded Interviews with Mike Cholak, C. Chorniawy, August 15, 1984 and March 12, 1985.
Interview with John Ziganash, C. Chorniawy, September 18, 1984. Although most informants agree that there was a telephone in the building in 1927-28, there was no telephone listing until January 1929.
Interview with Tony Cashman, H. Dytyniak, July 4, 1979.

36. AFD - 8.

37. AFD - 16.
Interview with Mike Cholak, C. Chorniawy, August 15, 1984.

38. AFD - 16.

39. Interview with Mike Cholak, C. Chorniawy, March 12, 1985.

40. Ibid.

41. Interview with Peter Warwa, C. Chorniawy, January 24, 1985.
Interview with Mike Cholak, March 12, 1985.

42. Unrecorded and Recorded Interviews with Mike Cholak, C. Chorniawy, August 15, 1984 and March 12, 1985.
Unrecorded Interview with John Bockanesky, C. Chorniawy, December 7, 1984.

43. AFD - 17.

44. Interview with Nick Bockanesky, H. Dytyniak, June 1, 1979.

45. AFD - 24.

46. Interview with Nick Bockanesky, H. Dytyniak, June 1, 1979.

47. Ibid.

48. AFD - 12, 15.

Chapter Six:

CHANGES AND ALTERATIONS, 1939-1985

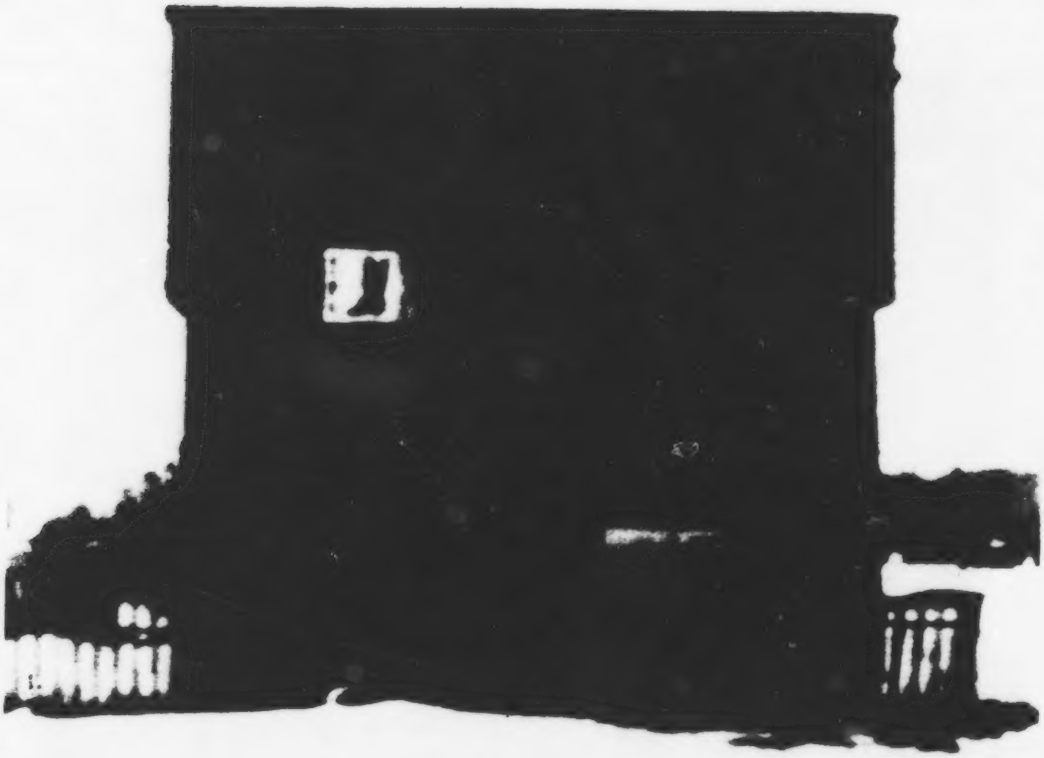


Figure 39: Luzan grocery store after its conversion to a shoe and harness repair shop, 1950s. .Note the changed window.

A. The Grocery Store in Andrew, 1939-46

i. Exterior

A number of signs were added to the building during this period. A "Sweet Caporal Cigarettes" sign was attached to the south elevation, a "Wills" sign was attached to the west elevation above the front door and a "William Penn Motor Oil" sign was attached to the west elevation between the front door and window.[1] There is evidence that other signs were attached south of the window in the west wall and on the north elevation.[2] Other alterations to the exterior included the addition of eavestroughs and the replacement of the casing around the window in the north wall after it had been broken by Alexander's grandsons, Mike and Larry Cholak.[3] A rail was added along either side of the front door to serve both as a handrail and to partition off the area underneath the window which was used to grow flowers.[4] Alexander continued to pile dirt around the building during the winter months.[5]

ii. Interior

There were few changes to the interior of the building. The telephone, which was never hooked up in Andrew, was removed after about a year. Wood shavings were placed in the attic by Sam Cholak for insulation.[6] It is possible that the furnishings in the living area were moved from their original locations, and that a few additional furnishings, such as a cupboard, were added.

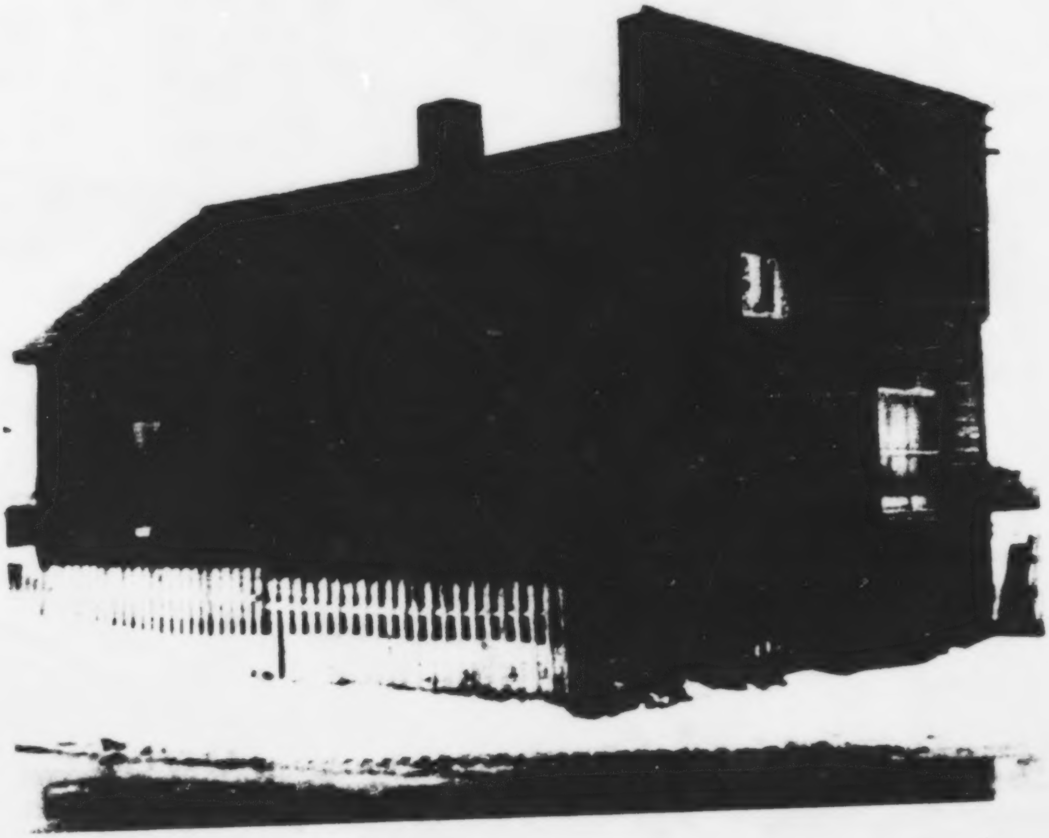


Figure 40: West and north elevations of the grocery store after its conversion to a shoe and harness repair shop operated by Kerek Olendy.

B. The Cholak Years, 1947-50

For the first two years after Alexander's death, Sam and Magdelena Cholak kept the store operational, but because competition from other establishments in Andrew was considerable, and because neither had the time to devote to running the store, it was closed. The building was then used as a living area first for Mike Cholak (1948) then for his brother Larry (1949).[7]

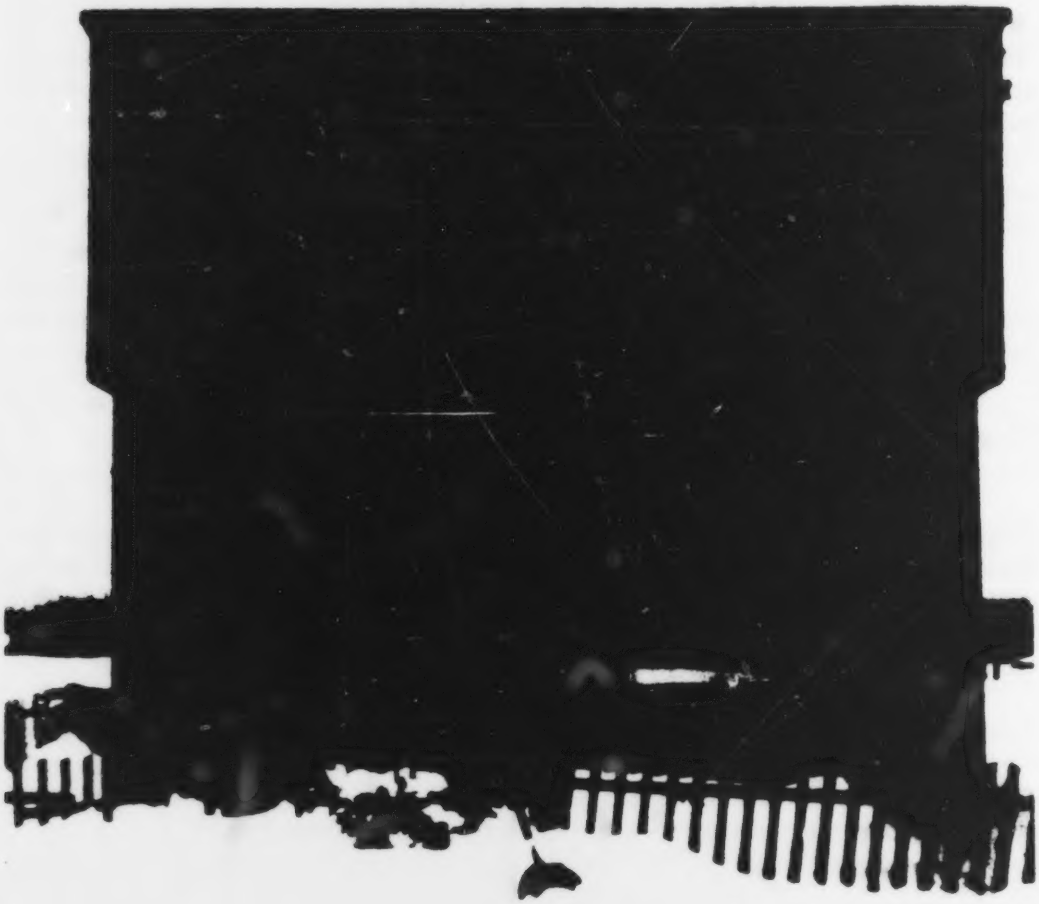


Figure 41: Luzan grocery store, ca. 1960s.

The most significant change occurred in 1947 when the building was wired for electricity by Canadian Utilities in Vegreville: two porcelain light fixtures — one in the purchasing area and one in the living area, and both on the south side of the building — were installed.

The stained glass in the front window was replaced with a plain piece of glass after it had been broken. Linoleum, then rugs were put on the floor in the living area, the walls of this room were wallpapered and flowered curtains were hung on the windows. Mike and Larry also taped a number of posters which they had acquired from the proprietor of the local theatre to the living area walls. Maintenance and repairs to the building were minimal.[8]

C. The Olendy Years, 1951-1972

In the early 1950s, Kerek Olendy rented the building from the Cholaks and used it as a shoe repair shop. During this period all the exterior signs were removed and a sign indicating that it was a shoe repair shop was attached to the west wall above the door.[9] The rail on either side of the door was removed. The fact that maintenance and repairs were non-existent, was indicated by the virtual absence of any paint and by the considerable deterioration of the structure.[10]

Olendy altered the interior in a number of ways. He removed the shelves from the north elevation and moved the counter to the north side of the purchasing area; this counter was later used as firewood.[11]

D. Move to the Ukrainian Cultural Heritage Village, 1972-85

The building was repaired after it was moved to the UCHV. Sections of the roof, the siding, door and window casings and corner boards were replaced due to severe deterioration. The exterior was then coated with preservative and painted: the walls were painted yellow and the trim brown. This was the first time since 1927 that the building was painted.[12]

Interior alterations were also substantial. Most of the floor in both the purchasing and living areas was replaced with edge grained, Douglas Fir tongue and groove wood flooring.[13] There were some repairs to the partition wall. A security guard lived in the living area for a time and a stove was moved to the store to provide heat.[14]

Endnotes

Chapter Six: Changes and Alterations, 1939-1985

1. Provincial Archives of Alberta 81.64/5, 81.62/1 and 81.62/10.

2. Ibid., 81.62/1. Unfortunately, these signs are illegible.

3. Unrecorded Interview with Mike Cholak, C. Chorniawy, August 15, 1984.
   Interview with Mike Cholak, C. Chorniawy, March 12, 1985.

4. Provincial Archives of Alberta 81.62/1.
   Interview with Mike Cholak, C. Chorniawy, March 12, 1985.

5. Unrecorded Interview with Mike Cholak, C. Chorniawy, August 15, 1984.

6. Ibid.
   Interview with Mike Cholak, C. Chorniawy, March 12, 1985.

7. Ibid.

8. Ibid.
   Provincial Archives of Alberta 81.64/1.

9. Ibid. 81.62/9 and 81.64/1.

10. Provincial Archives of Alberta 81.62/9, 81.64/1 and 81.62/8.

11. Interview with Mike Cholak, C. Chorniawy, March 12, 1985.

12. Telephone Interview with Philip Wynychuk, C. Chorniawy, March 8, 1985.
    Telephone Interview with Tony Mokry, C. Chorniawy, March 8, 1985.

13. Telephone Interview with Tony Mokry, C. Chorniawy, March 8, 1985.

14. Ibid.

Conclusion

Alexander Bockanesky came to Canada to escape the poverty and exploitation in his native Bukovyna. Like the majority of his countrymen, he and his family suffered from a shortage of land which did not allow them a subsistence living and consequently, Alexander was forced to work for the local landowner for low wages. His exasperation with the never ending struggle for survival and the promise of abundant land in Canada, convinced him to emigrate.

Once in Canada, Alexander and his family settled in the Luzan area near the present day townsite of Andrew. Other families from the same and neighbouring villages in Bukovyna homesteaded in the immediate vicinity and, like Alexander, they gradually began to convert wild land into mixed farms. As more settlers moved into the area, they established necessary services — post office, schools, churches, and stores for example — and formed rural communities. Alexander was involved with this fledgling community as seen by his involvement with the local church.

Alexander's decision to construct a grocery store stemmed from a number of reasons. He was separated from his wife and had retired from farming, and he wanted a relatively unstrenuous way to make a living. He saw a need for a place where area farmers could purchase basic necessities and a grocery store met the needs of both Alexander and local inhabitants. The land on which Alexander chose to build the store was near the post office which ensured a steady stream of customers, especially on the days when the mail was delivered.

The site of the grocery store and the building itself reflected Alexander's needs and his vision of what his business should be. The lot was relatively small and other than the store, a small garden, a well, an outhouse, a shed and a post office were the only features. As a single man living alone, Alexander required little else. The store was a small, simple, utilitarian structure, sparsely furnished, which again illustrated Alexander's simple lifestyle and the fact that he sold only basic necessities. The existence of the post office and of a horseshoe pitch across the road made the store a social meeting place as well as a place where supplies could be purchased.

The construction of the railroad and the establishment of the townsite of Andrew did not affect the store in any demonstrable way. It continued to provide local inhabitants with basic supplies and continued to serve as a recreational facility. It was only after the building was moved to the townsite itself that business began to suffer due to competition from other stores. During the years it was on its original site, it was an important and significant feature of the rural community, and it made a considerable and positive contribution to the quality of life in the community.

APPENDIX ONE

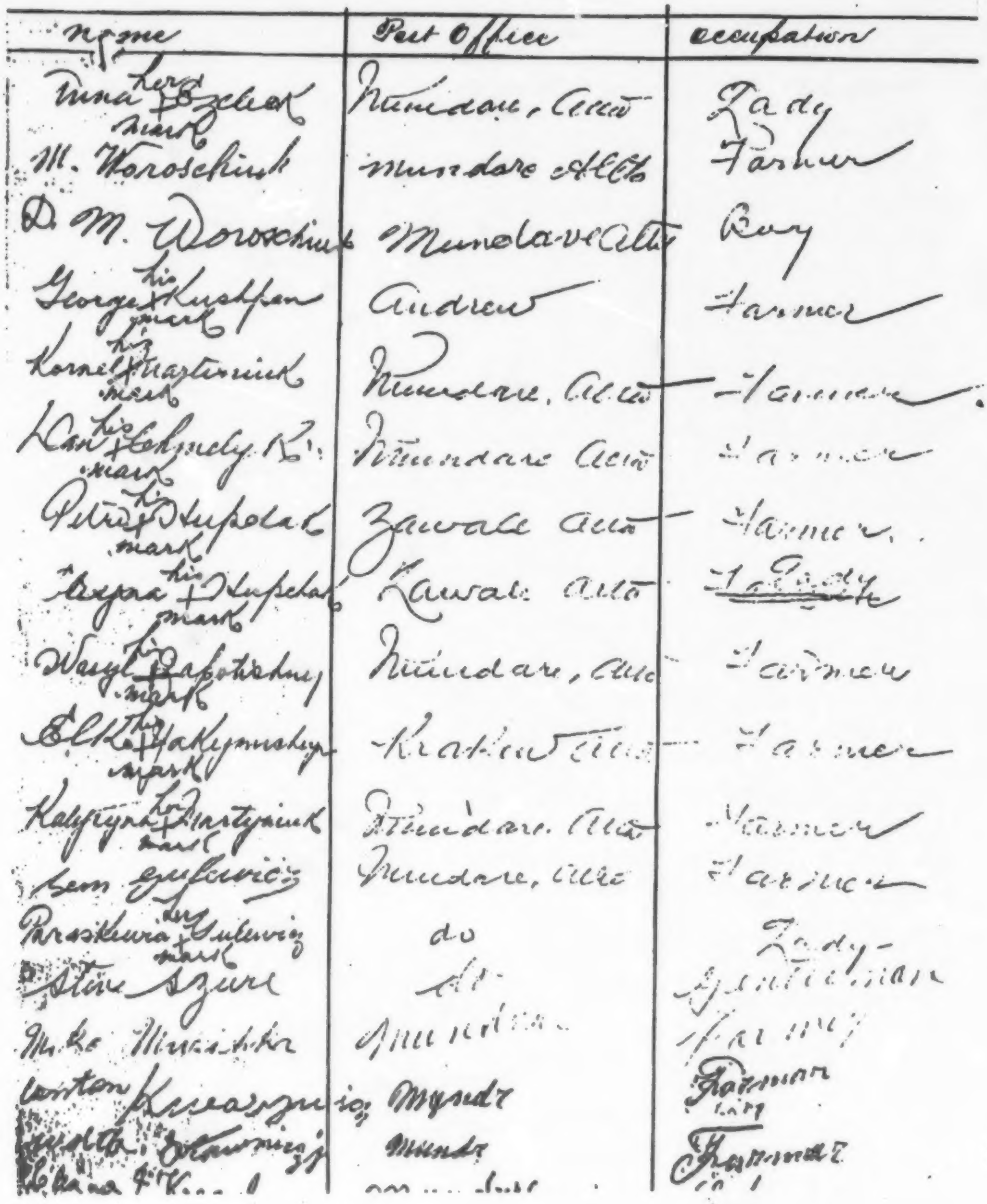
Petition from the residents of the Andrew area, 1916.Note the number of residents who consider themselves to be part of the rural community of Luzan, Alberta. (Justice of the Peace Files for Andrew, Provincial Archives of Alberta 72.26/117/C).

WE THE UNDERSIGNED having knowledge of the particulars of the case of Mike Struczynski in Mundare district which was held this 2nd day of October A.D.1916 before A.E.Milne Justice of the Peace in and for the Province of Alberta.

WE DO HEREBY PETITION THE COVERMENT to make a deduction in the fine imposed by the said Justice of the Peace of Mundare for the reason that Mike Stduczynski is doing his best to help us out in cureing different cases without any charge. He is a poor man and can not pay a fine as large as was imposed upon him.

NAME	POST OFFICE	OCCUPATION
Ptif Rotii	Mundare	Farmer
Soum, Chówik	Edwand	do
Nykolaj Ursuliak	Chapmoki	do
george Kiyfink	do	do
Samuil Srediak	Mundare	Farmer
Joseph his + mark Jermanuik	Mundare	Farmer
vasel ursuliak	Chapmoki	Farmer
George his + mark Skoreyko	Ruzan	Farmer
Grigori Paulencu	do	Farmer
Rachel Lachovistky	Ruzan	lady
[illegible]ia her + mark Paulencu	Ruzan	Lady

Name	Post Office	Occupation
Paul Stawnicy	Krakow Alta	Farmer
Ludwich his + mark Porucki	Mundare Alta	Farmer
John his + mark Kurasewiz	Mundare, Alta	Farmer
Hanka Linmarui	Mundare, Alta	Lady
Elena her + mark Skoreyki	Kizan	Lady
Alex his + mark Bzazur	Mundare, Alta	Lady
Juzefa her + mark Stawnycy	Krakow Alta	Lady
Ana her + mark Kurasewiz	Mundare, Alta	Lady
Voronka her + mark Soholiak	Edward Alta	Lady
John Nowickiy	Mundare Alta	Farmer
M Holowachuk	Eskaso, Alta	Farmer
Petro her + mark Chlibeski	Mundare, Alta	Farmer
A. Stawski	Mundare, Alta	Farmer
Petrunka her + mark Nowickiy	Mundare, Alta	Lady
Elena her + mark Kowska	Mundare. Alta	Lady
Maria Woroschuk	Mundare, Alta	Lady
Georgi Krenul	Mundare	Farmer

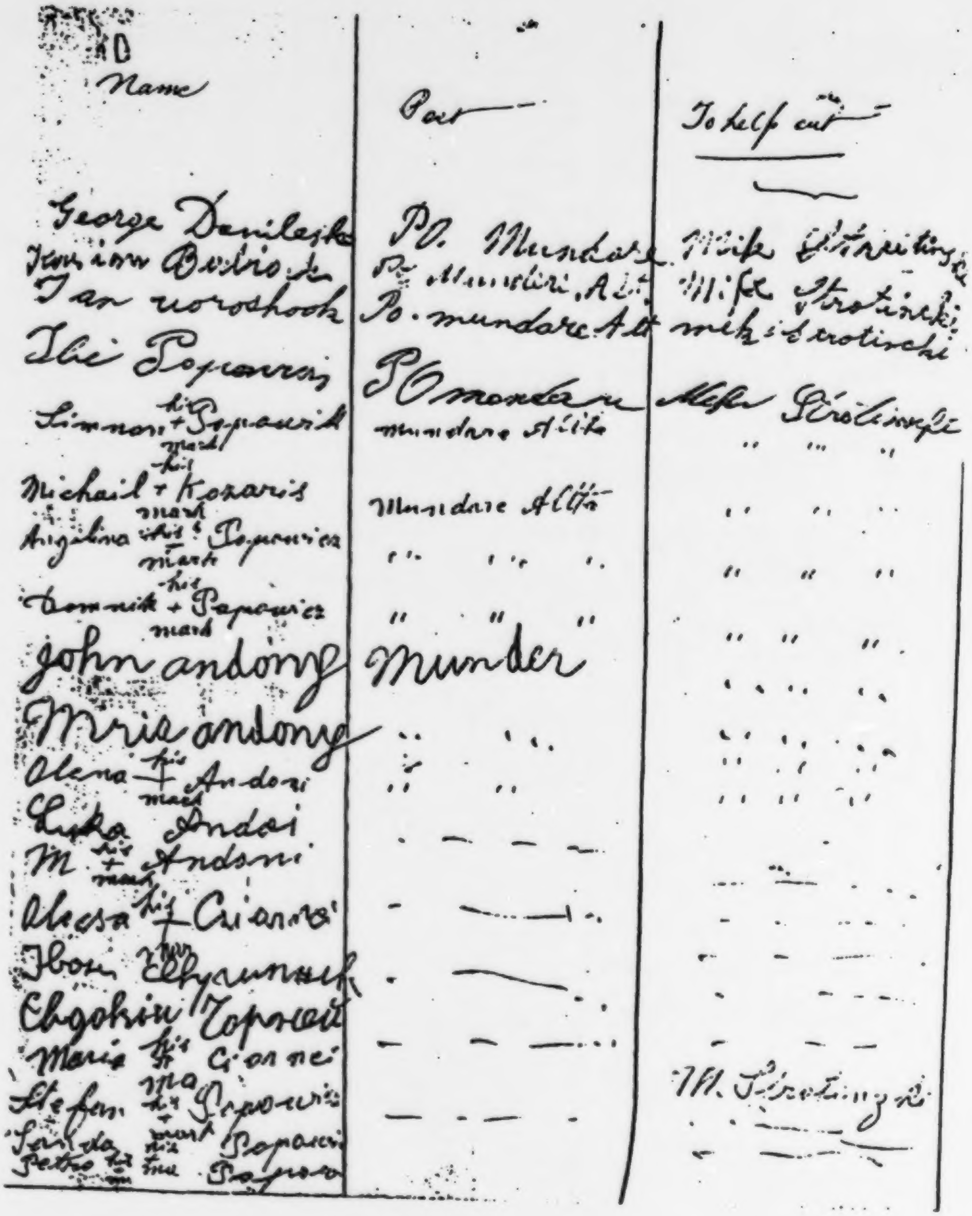


name	Post Office	occupation
Anna her + mark Bzeluk	Mundare, Alta	Lady
M. Woroschuk	mundare Alta	Farmer
D. M. Woroschuk	Mundare Alta	Boy
George his + mark Kushpan	Andrew	Farmer
Kornel his + mark Martyniuk	Mundare, Alta	Farmer
Dan his + mark Fedynely K.	Mundare Alta	Farmer
Petro his + mark Hupolak	Zawale Alta	Farmer.
Axyna his + mark Hupelak	Zawale Alta	Lady
Wasyl his + mark Zapotochny	Mundare, Alta	Farmer
Elko his + mark Hakymshyn	Krakow Alta	Farmer
Katryna her + mark Martyniuk	Mundare. Alta	Farmer
Sem Gulewicz	Mundare, Alta	Farmer
Paraskewia her + mark Gulewicz	do	Lady
Steve Szuri	do	Gentleman
Mike Murachko	Mundare	Farmer
Anton Kuczaryniuk	Mundr	Farmer Lady
[illegible]	Mundr	Farmer
[illegible]	mundare	[illegible]

Name	Post Office	Occupation
Mihalek Kurasiriy	munda	Gyr
Lengina Kaliesz	Luzan	Lady
Mykyta Syvyryn	ispas	Farmar
Wasilu Syvyryn	ispas	Lydy
Mary Spansky	ispas	Lydy
John Soleski	mundr	Lydy -
Gazori Hudema	Luzan	Boy
Warvara his + mar Hudema	Luzan	farmar
		Lydy
Petro his + mar Romanine	Androv	Farmar
Konstantin. Pipella	Luzan	farmar Ludy
Dominica Pipella	Luzan	Faber
Sam Modurich	Andrew	
mike Sidarovich	Luzan	Faber
Wasily his + mar Lyhorn	Luzan	Faber
ian Pancle	Luzan	Farmar
rina Panele	Luzan	Lydy
Vasa his + mar Sirafusan	Luzan	Farmar
Anny her + mar Sarafusan	Luzan	Lydy
		Gyr
Ilie Sarafinchan	Luzan	farmar
Mike Mandiuk	mundare	
Petru Stehireac	Mundar	Farmar

Name	Post Office	Occupation
Vasyl Mandiuk	Mundare	farmer
George Pobuziar his X mark		
George Ropchan his X mark	Downing	farmer
John Mandiuk his X mark	Downing	farmer
Wm Iwasyk	Mundare	farmer
Elena Mandiuk his + mark	Mundare	farmer Engineer
Geo. Nikolaiuk	Mundare	farmer
	Smoky Lake	farmer
Kasian Syrdak + his mark	mundr	farmer
Zoiza Syrdak x his mark	mundr	Lydy
Mary Serdik	mundr	Lydy farmer
Elie Mandiuk	Mundare	Lydy
Eudochia his + mark Mandiuk	Mundare	farmer
Mick his mark Syrdak	mundare	farmer
Mitro Tehuin	mundr	farmer
Jan his X mark Tishan	mundr	Lydy
Marty his mark Syrda	mundr	Lydy al Farmer
andelyna + his mark Syrda	mundr	Lady
Wm his mark Prostebby	Mundare	Farmer
Dm his X mark Prostebby	Mundare	girl
Anastasia his X mark Prostebby	mundare	farmer
Geo Prostebby	mundare	
Kate Prostebby	mundare	
John Prostebby		

Name	Post Office	Occupation
ef. Skorzko	luzan alta	Farmer
metro Skorazko	luzan alta	Farmer
Nick Gordy	Luzan Alta	Farmer
Wasylana Gordy	Luzan Alta	"
Nick Fydyruk	Luzan Alta	Farmer
Nastasia Fydyruk	Luzan Alta	" "
Iwan Kowall	Luzan Alta	Labor
Iwan Poborian	Dauning	Farmer
Tudor Gorday	luzon alta	Farmer
Th Clark	luzan alta	Farmer
John Gordy	luzan alta	Farmer
W Clark	luzan alto	lady
J. andronyk	luzan alto	Farmer
Alexandra andronyk	luzonalta	lady
x Gordoz	luzan alta	lady
x Farus	luzan alto	lady
georgi Pavlenko	Luzan Alta	labor
m. x Farus	luzon alta	lady
W. Farus	luzar alta	Farmer
Annie Farus	luzan alta	girl
Mari Farus	luzan alta	lady

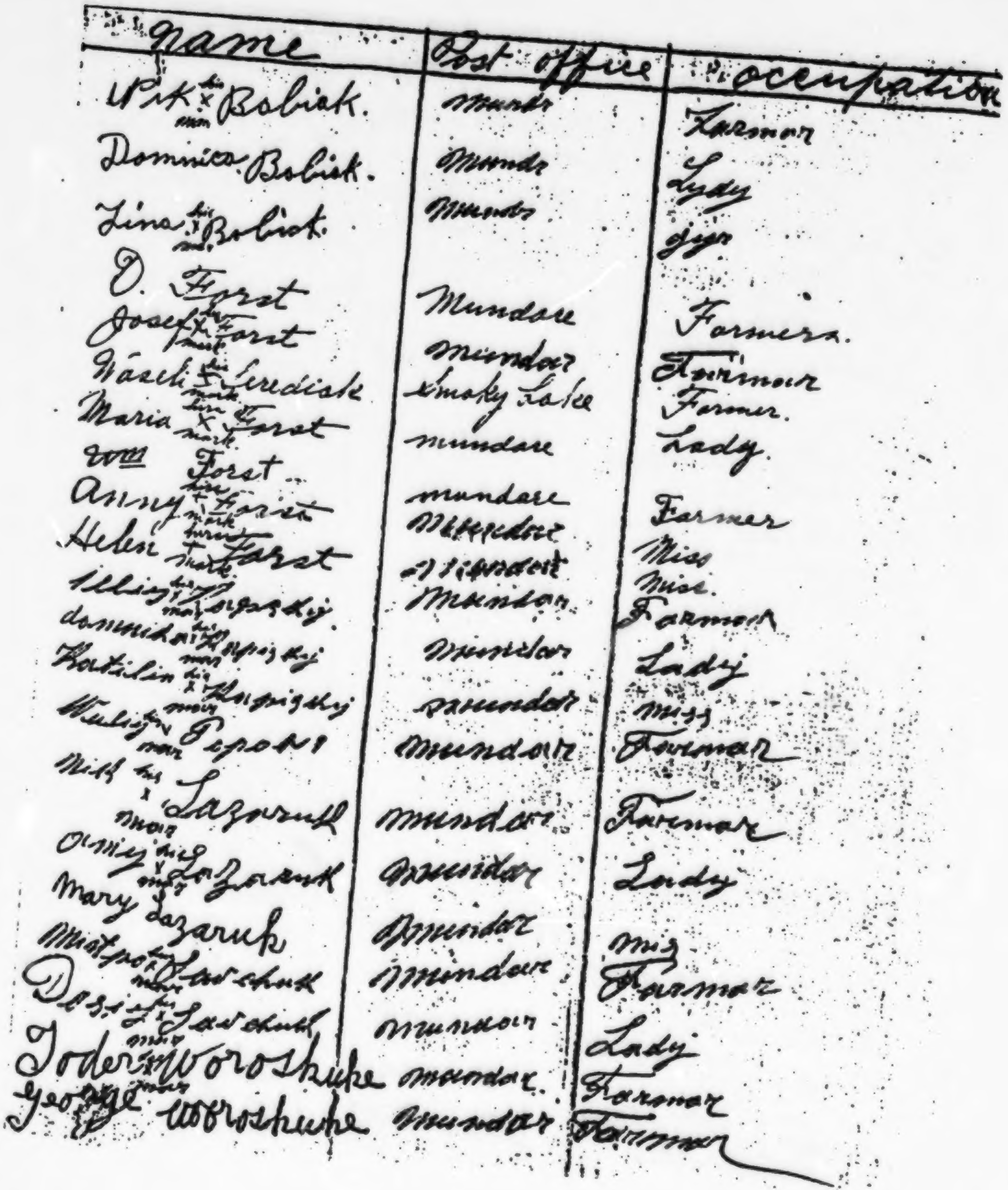


Name	Post	To help out
George Danilesko	P.O. Mundare	Mike Streilinsky
Iwan Bobiok	P.O. Mundare Alta	Mike Strotinck
Ivan Uoroshook	Po. mundare Alta	mike Strotinski
Ilie Popowicz	P.O mondare	Mike Strolinski
Simeon his + mark Popowich	mundare Alta	" " "
Michail his + mark Kozaris	Mundare Alta	" " "
Angelina her + mark Popowicz	" " "	" " "
Domnik his + mark Papowicz	" " "	" " "
john andony	munder	" " "
Mria andony	" "	" " "
Olena his + mark Andoni	" "	" " "
Liska Andai	— — —	
M his + mark Andoni		— — —
Alexa his + mark Cianosi	— — —	— — —
Ivon Ellyaunsik	— —	— — —
Ehgokin Toporeau		— — —
Maria his + mark Cianosi	— — —	— — —
Stefan his + mark Popowics	— — —	M. Strolinzki
Sandra his mark Popowich		— — —
Petro his + mark Popowo		— — —

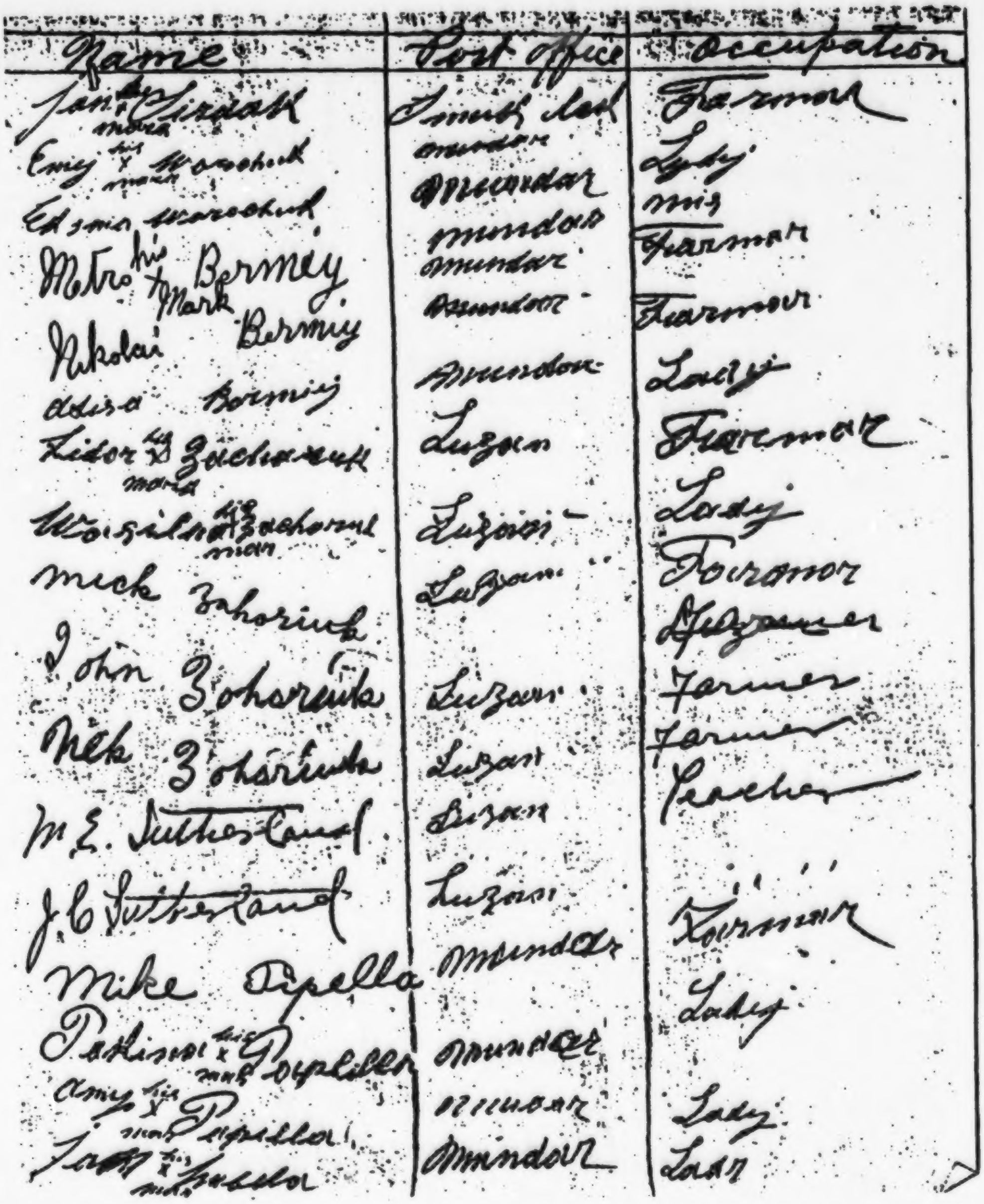
Name	Post Office	To help out
Iwan his + mark Hudema	Mundare Alta	M. Strotingsk
Nastasia his mark Hudema	Mundare Alta	M. Stratingsk
Olena his + mark Hudema	Mundare Alta	M Strotingsk
J° Lauchuk	Mundare	M. M.
N Lauchuk	Mundare	[illegible]
Odikia Sauchuk	Mundare	
Nestor mm Sauchuk	Mundare	M. S

Name	Post Office	Occupation
Maryam Farus	Luzan alto	Farmer
John Farus	Luzan ata	Farmer
George Hupka	Luzanalta	labor
J.M. Farus	Luzonalto	Farmer-
A.L. Farus	Luzanalta	Leady
Jhon x Ropchan	Luzanalta	Formel
Nick x Ropchan	Luzanalta	Farmer Former
Bell Ropchan	Luzanalta	girl -
Mary x Ropchan	Luzanalta	lady
E x Ropchan	Luzanalta	
Alex Ropcean	Luzonalta	farmer
George Ropcean	Luzoralto	farmer
R. Ropcean	luzonalta	lady
R. Ropclan	luzanalta	lady
S Ewanuk.	luz an alta	former
i Ewanuk	luzanalta	lady
P. x Gorgichuk	luzonalta	former
K. x Gorgichuk	luzonalta	lady
J.N. Jakusta	Luzanalta	Farmer

Nam	Post offiace	Occopation
W. E. Zakusta	duzanilta	Laborer
John Paskariuk	" "	"
Nikk x Zakusta	luzanalta	former
N. x Zakusta	luzanalta	lady
E x Zakusta	luzanalta	lady
T. x drabeat	luzaralta	former
J x drabeat	luzanalta	former
K x draieat	luzanalta	lady
W. Ewanchuk.	luz analta	farmer
Nik x kostashok	luzanalta	former
W x kostashok,	luzanalta	former
M x kostashek	luzanalta	lady
K x kostashok	luzaralta	lady
Pete Hudema	luzanalta	former
Metro Hudema	luzanalta	former
D Hudema	luzanotta	lady



name	Post office	occupation
Wik his x mark Bobiak.	Mundr	Farmar
Dommica Bobiak.	Mundr	Lydy
Tina his x mark Bobiak.	Mundr	gyr
D. Forst	Mundare	Farmers.
Josef his x mark Forst	mundar	Farrimar
Wasili his x mark Serediak	Smoky Lake	Farmer.
Maria her x mark Forst	mundare	Lady.
Wm Forst	mundare	Farmer
Anny her x mark Forst	Mundare	Miss
Helen her x mark Forst	Mundare	Miss.
Illia his x mark Kozarskij.	Mundar.	Farmar
dommika his x mark Kozarskij	Mundar	Lady
Katilin his x mark Kozarskij	mundar	miss
Wasily his mark Popovi	Mundar	Farmar
Mikh his x mark Lazaruk	mundar.	Farmar
Olmiy his x mark Lazaruk	Mundar	Lady
Mary Lazaruk	Mundar	miss
Mistpo his x mark Sawchuk	Mundar	Farmar
Dessi his x mark Sawchuk	mundar	Lady
Toder his x mark Woroshuke	mundar.	Farmar
George Woroshuke	mundar	Farmar



Name	Post office	Occupation
Jan his x mark Sirdak	Smuts Sask	Farmar
Emiy his x mark Woroshuk	Amundor	Lady
Ed smin Woroshuk	Amundar	mis
Metro his x Mark Bermiy	Amundar Amundar	Farmar
Nikolai Bermiy	Amundorr	Farmor
Adisa Bormiy	Amundor	Lady
Sidor his x mark Zacharuk	Luzan	Farmar
Wasilina his x man Zacharuk	Luzan	Lady
mick Zahoruk	Luzan	Foiromor
		Lfuzamer
John Zoharuk	Luzan	Farmer
Nik Zoharuk	Luzan	Farmer
M.E. Sutherland	Luzan	Teacher
J.C. Sutherland	Luzan	Farmar
Mike Pipella	Amundar	Lady
Patrina his x mark Popelia	Amundar	
Amy his x mark Pipella	Amundar	Lady
Tam his x mark Pasela	Amundar	Lady

name	Post Office	occupation
M. Polylyk	Tirotrove	Lybyr
mietriet. andsuchia	Mundare	Farmer
Wictoria. Stawniczy	Krakow	~~girl~~ girl
Anna. Stawniczy	Krakow	~~girl~~ girl
Frenk. Stawniczy	Krakow	Boy
Krenka. Lasrczuk	Krakow	Farmer
Mychajil. Aryjczuk	Luzan	Farmer
Warwara. Aryjczuk	Luzan	Farmer
Elia. Aryjczuk	Luzan	Farmer
Andrew Ellefson	Myrtle Creek	Farmer.

Name	Post Office	Occupation
Tefil Katzluk.	Szepenitzi.	Farmar.
Mitro Kotzluk.	Szepenizt.	Farmar.
Wasylk + Luciak.	Hypzenizt,	=
Losyf + Tyzyluk,	Hyzynizt,	=
Pit. + Drapak,	Kalda Land,	Farmer.
Ill. + Mandryk.	Hyzy Hill	Farmer.
Yan + Mandryk	=	=
Majk + Gaetuk.	Kell Lend,	Fermer
Wasyl + Tyremka	Pureney	Farmer,
F Jurkovich	Kellynd,	Farmer
Filymon Fydoriuk.	Juttil.	Farmar,
Mike Onishrok	Paternay	Farmer

APPENDIX TWO

Alberta Police, Crime Report re: Theft of Mail from Luzan Post Office. File 70 No. 11, Edmonton, January 22, 1926. (Criminal Case Files from the Department of the Attorney General 1915-28. Provincial Archives of Alberta 72.26, 6535C).

Vide Criminal Code
Form 3 (section 654)

Information and Complaint

CANADA
Province of Alberta

Insert full name, residence and occupation of informant or complainant

THE INFORMATION AND COMPLAINT of R. W. Hale

of Edmonton, Alberta

taken this 19th day of May in the year 1925

before the undersigned R. H. Mennie

Insert full name, residence and occupation of person accused with particulars of offence charged, giving place and date

one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said Province, who saith that

Peter Sorochan of or near Lusan

on or about the 15th day of August A.D. 1922

at Lusan in the said Province

did ~~Lusan~~ unlawfully take and steal from the Post Office at Lusan Postal Notes, Stamps and Cash Post Letters and chattels

value of $50.00 or thereabouts.

The property of the Postmaster General.

Contrary to the Prov. of the Cri, Code of Canada

Committed for trial

(Signature of Informant) R. W. Hale

SWORN before me the day and year first above mentioned, at Andrew

Robert H. Mennie in the said Province.

R. H. Mennie
A Justice of the Peace in and for the Province of Alberta.

Alberta Provincial Police

"A"Division

File 7-12-6 No. 11

Edmonton Alberta
January 27th 1926.

CRIME REPORT

FILE No. 6535/6

P.C.R.
15-8-22
25-5-25

Re.-Peter Sorochan,............Theft of Mail.

On the 26th day of Januaray1926 at 10 A.M. Peter Sorochan appeared before Mr.Justice Tweedie in the Supreme Court at Edmonton,charged,that he the said Peter Sorochan,at Lasan in the Province of Alberta,on or about the 13th day of Aug. 1922,postal notes,stamps,cash and letters of the value of about $50.00,the property of the Postmaster General of Canada,unlawfully did steal.

The charge read the accused pleaded "Not Guilty". E.B.Cogswell K.C.appeared on behalf of the Crown. H.V.MacLean appeared on behalf of the Defence.

The first witness to be called by the Crown was the Complainant Nick Ziganse sworn stated,that he was the post master at Lasan Alberta around the 23th of August 1922,there is only one awy to get in the post office and that he could not get in from his house he would have to go outside of his house to get in the postoffice. On the 13th of Aug. he went to a wedding at Zelatash and left his place in the morning of that dayand that he locked the post office up,he took his two sons and daughters with him,he returned home about 2 A.M. the following morning,in the morning my wife called me and informed me that the postoffice had been robbed and that stamps and money were stolen,I went to the postoffice and found that 1 registration book,postal notes and a key,stamps and money were missing to the value of $50.00,on going out to the road he found letters and Registration book and papers on the road,he left them there on the road and had Const James from Andrew come out,the witness indentify's letters and envelopes and registoration book,he saw the accused at the wedding and aslo William Kostachuk said he knew nothing of therobbery.

John Ziganes sworn stated,that he was the son of Nick Ziganes,and that on the 13th of August 1922 he went to the wedding about 11 P.M. he was sent home and when he got outside the house he found that his saddle horse was missing ,he found the horse ne near his home,he also saw three men,I could not see who they were but they had on light overalls,they were to far away, I saw the accused at the wedding, the next morning I heard the postoffice wa was robbed.

Mary Zigance sworn stated,that she was the daughter of Nick Ziganes and tha she was at the wedding Aug.13th 1922,she saw the accused there,I went to the postoffice the next morning and I found the door open and that the postoffice had been robbed I went and told my father,my father keep the key to the postoffice I used to help him with the mail,one day previous the accused came in the office and saw some shells,he asked me if he could have them,I said no,he called me some bad names.

William Kostachuk sworn stated, that he was at the weddig on the13th of Aug 1922,on horse back,I saw the accused and his brother and that the I was suspicious of the accused and I was watching him to see that he did not play and tricks on me,I noticed the accused and his brother William and William Kostachuk were missing and I looked around at the dance and did not see them, they were gone about an hour, I have had trouble with the accused and when he went I enjoyed myself and when he was there I had a poor time. they had on overalls.

William Kostachuk sworn stated, that he was at the wedding in August 1922 he went with the accused and his brother, the accused told me that Nick Ziganes and his family were here at thewedding and that he was going to go to the postoffice and damage the store on him and that they would get a new postmaster, he went and took John Ziganes saddle horse and rode in the direction of the poste office, later his brother and I were watching and we saw John Ziganes leave the house and start to look for his horse so we went to warn the accused, about a half hour later we met the accused and he told me tha he damaged the post office and if I said anything he would kill me, I never told the police anything about this I was too afraid, I told them that I did not know anything about the post office being robbed.

After this witness gave his evidence His Lordship stated that he did not baleive the last witness for if he lied to the Police he might be lying to the court.

Mike Dremeratsky sworn stated that in May 1925 the accused was in Edmonton and confessed to him that it was him that robbed the postoffice and that he wanted me to give evidence for him at the trial, he said if I said anything about this to the police, he would shoot me.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

Peter Sorochan sworn stated, that he was the accused and he was at the wedding on August 13th, he did not rob the post office or damage it and that if anyone said he did they were not telling the truth, he also stated that he was not in Edmonton in May 1925 and that he never told anyone that he robbed the store or had anything to do with the robbery,

His Lordship stated that there was not sufficient evidence to convict the accused and Dismissed the charge.

Case Concluded

Const.
Reg'l No.[illegible].

The Commissioner
Alberta Provincial Police
Edmonton, Alta.
Forwarded for Your Information
J Piper Insp.
Commanding "A" Division,
Edmonton.

JAN 27 1926

Deputy Attorney General,
Forwarded for your information,
Superintendent

JAN 28 1926

REX VS PETE POROCHON

NICK ZIGANAS SWORN STATES

My name is Nick Ziganas. I am Post Master at Lazan, located on the N.W.¼ Sec 36-55-16 W4th I have been Postmaster at Lazan for seven years.

On Sunday August 13th 1922 I went to a wedding at about dinner time at Philip Zilowuch place. My children were also at the wedding on that date. I stayed at the wedding until about 3 o'clock the following morning. When it got dark I told my children to go home.

At the wedding I was both inside the house also I was outside the house. I saw the accused at the wedding.

Before leaving home for the wedding I went into the Post Office and got some change and I found everything was alright. The registration book was in the Post Office and some registered letters were in the Book. When I left the Post Office on the 13th August 1922 I locked the door and left the key in my house.

When I returned from the wedding I did not go into the Post Office but I went to bed. On the morning of the 14th my wife awoke me up around seven o(clock and told me that the Post Office had been robbed. I remember when I left the Post Office on the 13th August that I left in the P.O. one $10.00 Bill, one $5.00 Bill and some silver amounting to around $1.00. I had 6 or 7 $1.00 Bills and around

(2)

$6.00 or $7.00 in Postal Notes and a number of stamps 1¢ 3¢ and 5¢. I do not know what amount. There was also a box of shells 38 calibre for revolver in the Post Office. When I went into the Post Office on August 14th I found that all of this stuff was missing.

When I went into the Post Office on the morning of August 14th I found the Post Office door leading to the outside was not locked and the box that I kept the cash in and the Post Office key for the Mailbags I found four or five yards from the Post Office door. When I came out from the Post Office a Mrs Kostoniuk came to me and told ~~m~~ I told her that the Post Office had been robbed. She said there was a lot of papers on the road. I went out to the road and found the remains of the registration book and letters which I had last seen in the P.O. before going to the wedding. Registration book produced in Court marked Exhibit "A" and identified by me as the Post Office property.

I then telephoned Constable James at Andrew and informed him of the robbery. Constable James arrived the same morning and I accompanied him to the road and picked up the remains of the Registration book, also North of the P.O. corner we found envelopes of registered letters produced in Court and marked Exhibit "B". Constable James took the remains of the Registration book and letters with him. My boy John told me that he saw two or three men in overalls and jackets through

(3)

the window standing near the P.O. sometime when it was dark he could not distinguish the faces. Tehn I went with Const. James to Zalastash's places to find out who had been dressed that way and found that the Sorochan boys had been dressed in clothes of that kind. From there we went to Sorochans place and found the accused was not there. From there we went to Kostachuk's place and there was also a parcel addressed to Nick Tanasiuk stolen from the P.O. and the cover of this was also found by me in the road.

An ordinary skeleton key will open the Post Office Door

Nik Ziganas.

N.K.M.

CONSTABLE J. A. JAMES A.P.P. DULY SWORN STATES

I am constable in the Alberta Provincial Police stationed at Andrew, on the morning of the 14th August 1928 I received a phone message from N. Ziganas the Postmaster at Luzan informing me that his P.O. had been robbed on the night of the 13th inst that same date (14th) I proceeded to Luzan to investigate.

I interviewed the Postmaster and he took me out on to the road about 150 yards from the P.O and showed me a number of papers I examined the papers and found parts of the Registration book which had been

(4)

torn up. I took these with me and proceeded North about ½ mile from the P.O. I found a number of covers of Registered letters, these I took with me. The point I found these letters was about 150 yards North of the Ziganas corner on road allowance.

Exhibit "A" identified as being the cover and remains of registration book found.

Exhibit "B" identified as covers of reg. letter found.

Those exhibits were handed to Inspector Leger of the Post Office Dept.

Det. Klook came on the case later and on the 23rd August accompanied by him I visited the home of the accused and the a accused stated to myself and Det. Klook that he did not leave the wedding at Zilatash's place from the time he arrived until he went home in the wagon with a number of others.

J. E. James.
R.N.M.

JOHN ZIGANAS SWORN STATES

I am living with my father K. Ziganas Postmaster of Lusan. I remember in 1922 there was a wedding at Zilatach place. I was at the wedding and went on horseback. My father and mother and sisters and brother were there also. When I came out during the evening I found my horse gone. I met William Sorochan and the accused his brother Peter at the gate of the Zilatash house on the main road some 300 yards from the house. I found the horse near the gate of John Futiuk who lives the next quarter to the P.O. on the road between Zilitash's place and Futiuk's place. I took the horse home and went to bed. I slept a while and the dog barked and woke me up. I then heard three shots fired. I got up and looked out of the window over the back of the P.O. and saw three men standing close to the house, they were dressed in Jacket and overalls.

I saw the accused at the wedding and he was dressed in Jacket and overalls and his brother William was dressed the same way.

They did not stay long. I did not hear them go witinto the Post Office.

John Zignas.
R. N. M.

MARY ZIGNEAS SWORN STATES

I am living with my father at Luzan P.O. I remember in 1922 the P.O. was robbed.

It was the same day as the wedding at Zilitash's place. I came home with my Father & Mother early the next morning. The P.O. was locked when we left on the day of the wedding and the Postal Notes and stamps and registered letters and parcels were kept in the P.O. There was also a box of shells in the P.O.

I went into the Post O. with my Sister next morning and saw that the door was unlocked and the stamps and postal notes cash registered letters and everything was gone from the P.O. I told mother who was wakened my father. The box of shells were gone. One day the accused before the robbery asked me what size the shells were and asked me to give him them and I refused, he could see the shells from the wicket. I saw the accused at the wedding he was with his brother, he was dressed in overalls and Jacket.

Mary Ziganas.
R.F.M.

WILLIAM CI[illegible]DUCHUK SWORN STATES

I live 3 miles East of Luzan P.O. on my farm. I remember in 1922 there was a wedding at Zilatash's place I was at the wedding. I was at the wedding until everybody went home. I know the accused well I saw him at the wedding that night, he was dressed without a suit I cannot remember if it was overalls or combination. I spent my time at the wedding inside and outside. I had my horse tied to the fence. I was watching my horse to see that nobody would cut my saddle. I saw the accused and his brother and one time when I went out the accused and his brother were away and they did not come back for maybe one hour.

I have had trouble with the accused and was watching him very closely as I was afraid he would fight me or injure my horse and was glad when he and his brother went away.

I saw the accused and his brother come back and the accused acted as if he was drunk. I do not know if anyone else was with them, as I was only watching the Sorachans as I was afraid of them.

Wasyl Gordichuk.

R.E.M.

WILLIAM KOSTACHUK SWORN STATES

I live with my father on his farm ½ mile from the Luzan P.O. I know the accused he lives 4 miles from my place. I remember the year of 1922 there was a wedding at the Zilatach place in Aug. I was at the wedding at 8 p.m I went by myself. I saw the accused after awhile about 15 minutes after my arrival he was with his brother. The Postmaster Ziganas and his family were present w, both his sons were there. I saw the Ziganas horse at the fence. Later in yard in front of the house the accused and his brother were talking together and I went up to them and asked what they were talking about and Peter the accused said to his brother "shall I tell him" and Willaim said "I dont care do whatever you want" Peter said that if I would go to the Luzan P.O. with him to damage the P.O. and steal the revolver, tear up everything sothat the P.O. could be taken away from Ziganas he said the family is all at the wedding and it was a good chance to go so that nobody would see, he was very anxious to get the revolver and shells. I said that I would not go as I did not want to have any trouble and he could go alone if he wanted to. He Peter, said he would go alone and William his brother gave him a key to unlock the door. When he got the key he took the Ziganas horse and went towards the P.O. and told both of us to wait at the wedding, after he left I walked with William to the gate on the road allowance to meet him at the gate.

When he came back, to tell him to let the horse loose so that nobody would meet him with the horse coming back, in a short while John Ziganas came from the wedding on a horse to look for the other one which was missing. William Sorochan asked him where he was going and where John told him William said "never mind the horse for you will find him tomorrow" He went over and we stayed a few minutes and we were starting back to the wedding when John Ziganas came back riding a horse and leading the horse that Peter had taken. John Ziganas passed us with the two horses and went on toward the Zilitesh house, and we followed on foot. A short distance from the house we heard the accused whistling and we waited for him and he came towards us from a point about 20 yards North of the corner north of the P.O. across the fields of Mike Demoluk's farm, he met us and we all three walked down to the house. After awhile he showed me a box of shells, 38 calibre which he stated he had taken from the P.O. but he found they would not fit his revolver as his was a 32 calibre, he said that he had torn up the registered book and letters on the road, he told me not to tell anybody as if I did he would shoot me like a dog. I told him I would not tell anybody. That was the reason I would not say anything to Const James and Det Block when they interviewed me after. I however told my mother and sister and law just what happened as they wanted to know what the Detectives wanted. I told them the story I have just related. I stayed at the wedding about 1½ hours after the accused came back.

I left the wedding with the accused's brother, the accused, the accused's brother in law and his two sisters in a democrat and others. I left them at the Lipmans corner and when I came ~~close-I-saw~~ opposite the P.O. I saw something white in the road which when I came close I saw was torn papers. I thought I knew what they were so did not examine them.

The evening after Det. Block and Const James saw me I went over and saw the accused as he owed me some money and I thought I would get a rifle he had instead of the money, the accused asked me who was at my place and I told him the Police were enquiring about the robbery and that I answered them and I told him that I had said I did not know anything at all, and he again threatened to finish my life if I told anybody, as he would get into trouble.

(10)

When accused left the wedding on horseback to go to the P.O. he was away about an hour. When he returned he was feeling pretty happy and whistling.

When the accused went to the P.O. there were no girls around outside.

The accused showed me a 32 calibre revolver about a month before the robberym he mentioned that he had no shells to fit it.

The accused and his brother William were dressed at the wedding in overalls and jackets and caps.

I was in combination with a black hat.

I thought it funny that the accused came back from the P.O. ---- the field north of the road. After Peter returned from the P.O. there were times of about 15 or 20 minutes I was not with them.

Wm Kostachuk.

R.E.M.

WILLIAM BLOCK SWORN STATES

I am a detective in the Alberta Prov. Police stationed at Edmonton. On the 23rd August 1922 I was instructed to proceed to Andrew and assist Const. James with the investigation of the Luzan robbery. I interviewed the accused with Const James, On his Father's farm and questioned him as to his movements as- on the night of the 13th August 1922 when he was

(11)

attending the Zilitash weding he stated positively that from the time he went to the wedding until he went home with other people he never left the place.

On the 20th inst I accompanied Const. James to the Soda Lake District to apprehend the accused on a charge laid by P.O. Inspector Hale of theft, from the Luzan P.O. the accused was placed under arrest and warned in English and Russian and he again stated he was never out of the wedding and that he could prove by his witnesses that he went home with half a dozen people in the rig.

I also examined the P.O. door lock at Luzan and said place could be entered with any ordinary skeleton Key.

Wm Elock.
R.N.M.

Statement of Accused

Has Nothing to say.

APPENDIX THREE

Petition to the Deputy Minister, Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, December 2, 1918.

17218

Luzan, Alberta
2nd Dec. 1918.

The Deputy Minister,
Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, Canada.

Sir:

In behalf of the residents of this Community the undersigned humbly beseech your Department to take early steps to have the proposed Bruderheim and Vermilion line of railway duly completed.

The need for this road is really serious, and is becoming more so each succeeding day.

Thanking you, Sir, in advance, for the prompt attention your Department may be pleased to render our petition.

Your obedient servants.

Nikolai Ziganas P. M.
Wasil Gurbaty
Simon Drebit
George Gurbaty
Mike Zelitack
Nik Koitesuk
Toder Drebit
Mihaylo Grichuk

Thanking you, Sir, in advance, for the prompt attention your Department may be pleased to render our petition.

Your obedient servants.

Nikolai Ziganas P. M.

Waul Gurbaty

Simon Drebit

George Gurbaty

Mike Zalitack

Nik Kostasuk

Toder Drebit

Michaylo Frichuk

A. Bonkowetsky

Nike Morokan

John Morosochan

Wasyl Rypchan

Nick Rypchan

George Rapchan

Alex Rypchan

Metro [illegible]

John Bordyo

George Pawlenko

John Sorafinchan

Harry Chypyha
Sam. Chypyha
Mytre Semulyk
J. Ewasiuk
K. Ewasiuk
Stan. Sorokan
Safroni Kozak
George Alyksandruk
George Bodnaruk
Wasyl Borianatchy
Geo. Borianatchy
Nic. Tanasiuk
Elie. Stasko
mike. Demchuick
mike Dromaratchy
Pitter Demnichuick
Wasyl Gordichuik
Acsakti Watamaniuk

Mack. Cholak
John. Tiefanenko
Tam. Tiefanenko
Grigori Paulincu
[illegible]
Grigore C
J. N. Lakusta
N. G. Lakusta
John Paskaryk

Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of the letter of the 2nd December, signed by yourself and others, urging the early completion of the Bruderheim and Vermilion Railway.

Yours faithfully,

Nikolai Zigeman, Esq., P.M.,
Luzan, Alta.

File

APPENDIX FOUR

Kerek Olendy's Application for Retail Trade License. (Cancellation of Business Licenses in Andrew, 1949-67, Provincial Archives of Alberta 74.284/56-81).

NOTE: RETURN ALL 3 COPIES OF APPLICATION TO LICENSING OF TRADES AND BUSINESSES BRANCH WITH YOUR REMITTANCE

GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA
DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY AND TOURISM
LICENSING OF TRADES AND BUSINESSES BRANCH

APPLICATION FOR LICENSE

① FILE NO. 25611 ②

③ ④ ⑤

no f200 B

DATE OF APPLICATION: DAY ☐ MO ☐ YEAR ☐

⑥ TRADE NAME (IN FULL): OLENDY'S SHOE REPAIR

⑦ NAME OF OWNER(S) LAST NAME(S) AND INITIALS (IF INCORPORATED OR A CO-OP PLEASE OMIT): KYRYK OLENDY

⑧ STREET ADDRESS OF BUSINESS: ANDREW ALBERTA

⑨ STREET ADDRESS OF BUSINESS:

⑩ CITY, TOWN OR VILLAGE:

⑪ NUMBER (SEE REVERSE)

NATURE OF BUSINESS (DESCRIBE BRIEFLY): REPAIRING OF SHOES

HAVE YOU THE REQUIRED PERMITS AND/OR APPROVALS? (SEE REVERSE OF LAST SHEET) ☐ BONDING ☐ FIRE COMMISSIONER

[illegible] QUALIFICATION CERTIFICATE NO ____ HEALTH PERMIT NO ____

PREVIOUS OWNER(S) NAME (IF APPLICABLE)

SIGNATURE: K Olendy OFFICIAL [illegible] - Owner operator

D.P.C. COPY

OFFICE USE ONLY

⑫ BUSINESS (LIC.)
⑬ ORGANIZATION
⑭ ZONE
⑮ BUSINESS (STATS.)
⑯ CENSUS
⑰ AREA
⑱ LOCATION
⑲ GREEN FORM
⑳ STATISTICS
㉑ HON
㉒ PREVIOUS LICENSE NO

T.B. 17

K.M.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR
EDMONTON

APPLICATION FOR RETAIL TRADE LICENSE

UNDER THE LICENSING OF TRADES AND BUSINESSES ACT.

1.00
-mo.
1 N.A.

RETAIL TRADE LICENCES SHALL REMAIN IN EFFECT UNTIL CANCELLED,
REVOKED OR SUSPENDED BY THE MINISTER FOR CAUSE.

Y-26-53 0 7 1 1.0

NOTE: All questions must be answered fully and accurately, otherwise application will be returned.

---

or H.

1. shoemaker (Repairs & Findings) & ~~Harness repairing~~
(Nature of Business) (Lines Handled) (List on back if necessary)

2. Kyryk Olendy ✓
(Name of Owner or Manager)

3. Olendy's Shoe Repair ✓
(Trade Name)

4. Andrew, Alberta.
(Mailing Address)

5. Block (B) Plan 1229 E.O. in the Village of Andrew, Province of Alberta
(Lot Block Plan) (Location of Business) (City Town Village)

6. Is Application for a New Place of Business in that locality yes
Yes or No

7. Is Business being taken over from some other operator no
Yes or No

If answer yes, state from whom --
(Name of Former Operator)

and give the serial number of existing license.

8. I hereby apply for a Retail Trade License under schedule
(Fill in A or B)

LICENSE FEE:

(A) Owner or Manager and not more than 20 employees	$10.00
(B) Owner or Manager and more than 20 employees	50.00

9. (a) Size of store premises this License is intended to cover

~~xxxxx~~ 14 feet by 9 feet

(b) Will bona fide retail service be given public six days per week? yes
Yes or No

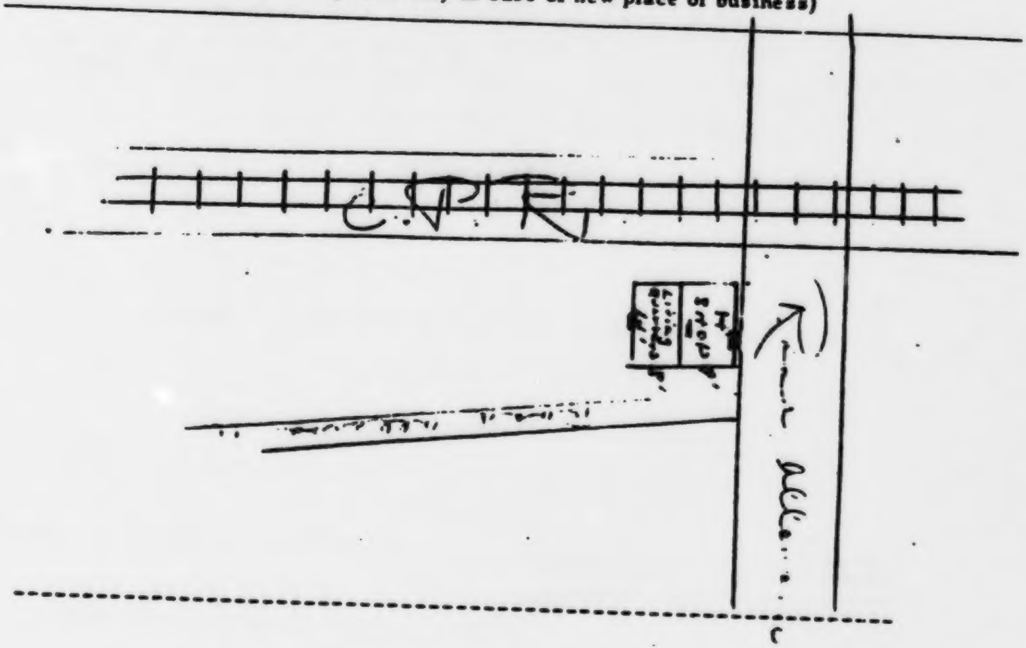
(c) State approximate value of stock you intend to carry $ $ 100.00

Kuryk Olendij
SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT

(OVER)

This Space to be utilized for a sketch or drawing showing exact location of place of business

(This information is required only in case of new place of business)



RETURN APPLICATION FORM AND LICENSE FEE TO

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES & LABOUR

EDMONTON

MAKE ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, ETC., PAYABLE

TO PROVINCIAL TREASURER

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

L-K. C 4841

LICENSE

In lieu of B 5902

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR

ISSUED AT EDMONTON, PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

THIS 9th DAY OF June 1953

THIS LICENSE SHALL CONTINUE IN FULL FORCE AND EFFECT UNTIL TERMINATED OR OTHERWISE ARRANGED

KEYCK OLENDY (OLENDY'S SHOE REPAIR)

ANDREW, Alberta

IS HEREBY LICENSED AS

A SHOEMAKER (REPAIRS & FINDINGS) & HARNESS

THIS LICENSE IS NOT TRANSFERABLE AND SHOULD BE PRESERVED AND POSTED IN A CONSPICUOUS PLACE.

SHOULD LICENSEE CEASE TO OPERATE BUSINESS, LICENSE MUST BE RETURNED TO DEPARTMENT.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

J. E. Oberholtzer

DEPUTY MINISTER OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR

FORM T1-103

COPY

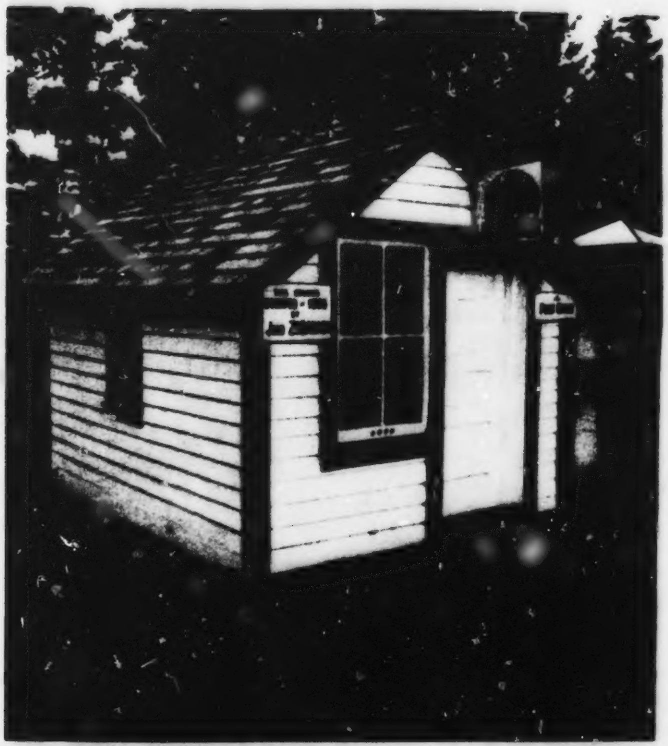
FOR FILING DEPT.

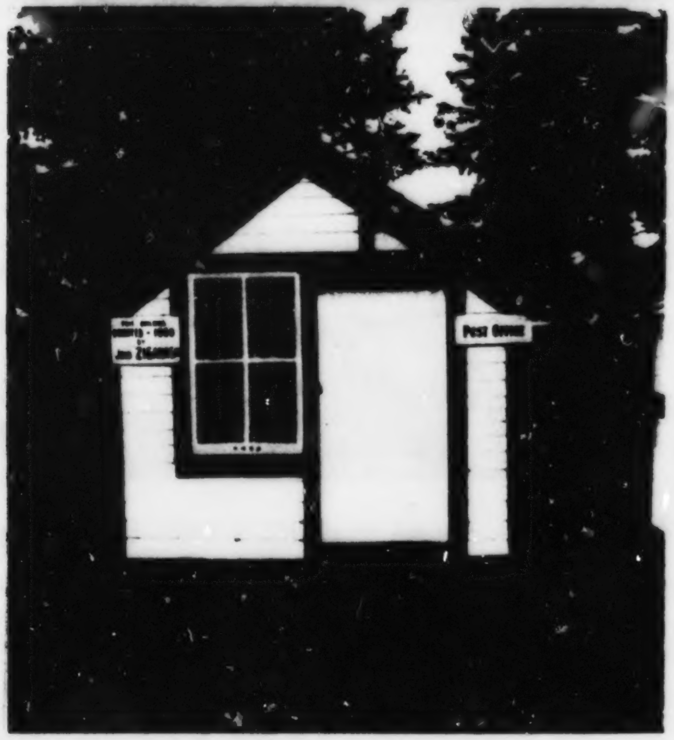
RECEIPT NO.	LICENSE FEE	REFUND	TOTAL
May 26/53 TBR. 037	1.00		[illegible]
			1.00

R.M

APPENDIX FIVE

Photographs of the Luzan Post Office

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